APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,295—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qt.	pt.
12	8	70 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	8
22	0	120	22	0
25	0	135 Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	25	0
28	0	150	28	0
31	0	180 After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitte	31	0
38	0	200	38	0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. PESHAWUR..	3900	600	L. H. Moule	4th May
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L.KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 4th, and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 23 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	1st August.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
HENLEY ..	on the 12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa ..... 4,200 600 27th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			11th May. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3350	450	5th May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th May.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Passengers by s.s. HISPANIA can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, April 11, 1888. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. MERKA is due here on the 28th instant, and will leave for Zanzibar direct on or about the 9th prox. For Freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Mandvee, Khoja Mohla, 19th April, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	30th Apr
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	F.H.S.Millard	3300	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	15th May
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. McDougall	4100	500	to follow.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 31, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th May, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about 6th June.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every SATURDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1888. Agents.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons.	Comdr.	Sailing date
APOLLO	3,200	J. Douglas	on or about 3rd May

THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon Cabins on deck amidship. Fitted with electric light. Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 25th April, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS.

FOR DISTRICT AND CAMP USE.

In strong Nickel Cases, highly polished, will go in any position.

THE ONE DAY "BEE" CLOCK.
With 2 inch dial. Rs 5-4.

THE ONE DAY "PRINCESS" CLOCK.
3½ inch Dial, and Seconds Hand. Rs. 4-8.

THE ONE DAY "BEE" ALARM.
With 2 inch Dial Rs. 8.

THE ONE DAY "PIRATE" ALARM.
With 3¾ inch Dial. Rs. 6.

THE EIGHT DAY "PRINCESS" CLOCK.
With 4½ inch Dial, and Seconds Hand. Rs. 9.

THE EIGHT DAY "CARRIAGE" CLOCK.
Height 6½ inches, with handle on top. Rs. 13-8.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash Pts Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	4	3	10
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	12	4	2
Do. do. Yellow	6	4	3	6
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles 24		0	
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints 12		0	
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	...
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,

By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

CALCUTTA ;

OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	"	37 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	"	38 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	"	29 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE, AND WHOLESOME.

Rs. 24-0 Per Dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED.,

FOR

PRIME CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

WE very confidentially recommend our Arrivals of TRICHINOPOLY and JAVA Cigars and Cheroots, expressly prepared for us by European Houses from the very finest Tobaccos grown, and no more agreeble Presents to Gentlemen could be made at this Season:

	Rs.	a.
SUMATRA.—A Splendid Havannah-shaped Cigar, made from the finest Calicut Tobacco, with a proportion of real Cuba and Sumatra leaf, in such quantity that the mildness of the latter kinds is combined with the fragrant aroma of the former ..... per box of 100	4	0
JAVA.—ALBERT No. 1, an extremely choice brand, very highly recommended, for burning uniformly with the flavour and bouquet of the real Havannah, and leaving a beautifully white ash ; in first-rate condition ..... per box of 100	3	0
JAVA.—ALBERT No. 2, a smaller but just as choice Cigar as above ..... per box of 100	2	12
HAVANNAH.—WASPS I. Similar Cigars to the highly popular and renowned variety known as "Beehives" ..... per box of 100	2	0
HAVANNAH.—WASPS II. as Wasps No. I., but smaller ; both the above sorts are unequalled as to quality ..... per box of 100	1	12

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANT,

BOMBAY & POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality		Rs. 140, plain quality	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do. do.		Rs. 150, do. do.	Rs. 110.
500 " Single Shot, Winchesters		Rs. 65	
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 "	" 13	" " 500 "	" 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino from	24	0	"
Summer Merino "	27	0	"
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) from	39	0	"
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool from	45	0	"
Lace Balbriggan "	24	0	"

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants from	16	8	"
Gauze Merino, spliced seats from	36	0	"
Summer Merino spliced seats from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats from	42	0	"
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	"
Pure Llama Wool "	48	0	"
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats from	27	0	"

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Indian and Fine Art Work, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Precious Stones and Brilliants, Indian Curios, &c., &c. Rich Cashmere Shawls, Persian Carpets, Foolkaries and other Indian stuffs for making purdahs and curtains. Prices below competition. Price lists free.

Address—

HURJIMULL & Co.,
Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL CHEAP WATCHES.

WHY pay Rs. 8 and As. 8 for an American notion when you can get

A REAL KEYLESS WATCH

with white enamel dial at

Rs. 8—ONLY—Rs. 8.

This Watch is supplied in good case with spare Mainspring and spare Glass with

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE,

at

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, or POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE..... Mr. H. Stanley.

BOMBAY

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING MAY 2.

Harry Stanley's OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY will appear in

LALLA ROOKH.

As performed for 20 Nights in Calcutta.

Box office open at Soundy & Co., where plan can be seen and seats secured.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, of eight annas per share, will be distributed at the offices of the Company, on and after the 22nd May, 1888, to shareholders, whose names are on the Company's Register on the 7th May, 1888.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 7th May, to MONDAY, the 21st May, 1888, both days inclusive.

SOLE AGENCY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, beg to state that our Sole appointed Agent in Bombay is Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, who is proprietor of the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort (a few paces from the *Times of India* Office).

CHUBB & SON,
128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of SECOND ASSISTANT AUDITOR. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 per mensem and the maximum Rs. 650, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25. Applications will be received up to 28th May, 1888, and should be addressed to the AUDITOR, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar. The successful applicant will require to enter on his duties not later than 30th June.

Dharwar, 28th April, 1888.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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SURAT.....	Edulje Pestonjee Desai.		
DHOLERA.....	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD...	Railway Station.		

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Address _____
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_____ 188

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„ 1885	£288,148
„ 1886	£300,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaving either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1883	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.,	R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
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Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Reassurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.

Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BAN

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 2-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for a Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion. Yacht Club, 6 p.m

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th :—Hindoo (s), from Jamnagar ; Siam (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Poseidon (s), from Hongkong ; and Mecca (s), Marmagoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi ; Strathearn (s), Antwerp ; and Linda (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Mackay entered the dock on the 29th, and the s.s. Peveril and Dago, on the 30th ultimo.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Liscard, Damascus, Mobile and Dago, entered on the 29th, and the s.s. Glen Morven left the dock on the 28th, and the s.s. Strathearn, on the 30th ult.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The woman, Fatma, who is alleged to have attempted to murder her husband, Manvo Mea Mahomed Najar, by means of a knife, as already noticed, was yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton, and, owing to the complainant being detained in hospital, where his deposition was taken on the 28th by Mr. Batty, the prisoner was remanded in custody until the 8th May.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mohunlal Dulsookram, living in Samuel Street, reported to the police that his mehta, Runchor Premchund, was entrusted with ten currency notes, of the value of Rs. 570, to pay to one Mungneeram Ramgopal, living in Sheik Memon Street, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, and that on his way there he dropped the notes. —Withul Bhickajee, living in Chowalwady, reported that he dropped a purse containing six currency notes and cash to the value of Rs 92-8-0, somewhere between his residence and Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on Saturday last.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Daya Rama, who had been twice previously convicted, was yesterday charged by Constable Grayburst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a metal watch, valued Rs. 9, the property of Purshotum Asha, from his residence at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on Saturday last. The accused, after stealing the watch, pledged the article for 8 annas to a man in Cowasjee Patel Tank Road. It was recovered by the police after the theft of the watch had been reported to them. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Mahim, touching the death of a Mahomedan man. Deceased, it appears, went up to a goldsmith, named Nanabhoy Govindrao, at Mahim Bazaar, about 6 p.m., on Sunday, from the beach, and asked him if he could find him a snake-charmer, as he had just been bitten by a snake on his left foot on the Mahim beach. The goldsmith replied that he did not. Deceased then left, and shortly after dropped down dead on the road. A verdict was returned to the effect that death was the result of a snake-bite.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	Jupiter — Garlner.
Overture	The Exiles — Gassuer.
Waltz	Chantilly — Waldteufel.
Operatic Selection	Trial by Jury — A. Sullivan.
Berceuse	— Delbruck.
Galop	Wirr Warr — Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST TINMAN.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Manoorkhan Sadoola, a tinman of Chiboor Gully, was charged by Inspector Foard upon three separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of several copper vessels, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Ismail Alladin and two others. The accused was entrusted with the copper vessels by the three complainants for the purpose of tinning them. After receiving them he pledged the articles to a Marwarree without the knowledge of the owners, and obtained an advance of money on them. He also in a similar manner pledged the copper vessels belonging to thirteen other customers of his. Pleading guilty to the three charges the man was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SPOILING THE DINNER.—A ship's cook, named Charles Smarty, was yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, by Inspector Lee Smith, charged by Captain G. Veall, of the s. s. Aspatria, with leaving that vessel without permission. On Sunday week the prisoner had been granted leave to go on shore, but had overstayed his time and returned on board the worse for liquor. As he had spent all the money due to him, the captain on his applying for leave again last week refused to grant this request, and the cook accordingly, on Sunday morning last, served up the officers' breakfast very late, and afterwards left the ship about dinner time, with the result that that meal was spoilt. Accused in defence said he had a quarrel with the steward who told him to "get out," and so he left the ship. As the captain only asked for a slight punishment to be inflicted, his Worship, after pointing out to the prisoner the stupid way in which he had behaved, sentenced him to one day's imprisonment.

FORGING A TELEGRAM.—On Saturday last, Mr. Hormusjee, of the firm of Messrs. Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared before Mr. Batty, at the Fort Police Court, and filed an information, on behalf of Ghirdharmul Punjeemul, charging a Parsee, named Pestonjee Eduljee, with forgery and cheating under the following circumstances :—The complainant stated that he was a partner in the firm of Lakhumdas Rustomjee and Co., contractors, and he was acquainted with the accused, who resides in 4th Marine Lane, Dhobie Talao. He alleges that Pestonjee forged a telegram which purported to have been sent by his agent, Sultan Surjat, at Hinghunghaut, directing him to pay to a person named Sorabjee Manockjee, residing at Tanna, the sum of Rs. 1,500. The accused impersonating this man, Sorabjee accordingly was given a check for the above amount on the 20th instant, for which he gave a receipt, subsequently cashing the cheque at the Bombay Branch of the National Bank of India. From information the complainant subsequently received from one of his partners he learnt of the fraud and had applied for the warrant, which was granted, and yesterday the accused, who had been in the meantime arrested, was placed before Mr. Hamilton and remanded.

YOUTHFUL GAMBLERS PROPERLY PUNISHED.—Three boys, named Goolam Ahmed, Jacob Essac, and Dawood Russool, were yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, with gambling in the streets on Sunday last. As the third accused was a child who gave his age as five years, his Worship desired to know who the European police officer was that had given instructions for such an infant to be placed before him. On ascertaining from the police sepoy in charge of the case that it was Inspector Jones, his Worship intimated that he considered the officer in question ought to have known better than to have sent the boy before the court. On the charge being proved against the other two boys, his Worship ordered Goolam to pay a fine of Re. 1, and ordered Essac to receive four stripes with a rattan. A pleader shortly afterwards appeared before his Worship on behalf of Essac's brother and asked that the punishment of flogging should be altered to a fine. His Worship informed the applicant that it was not customary nor advisable for prisoners to be allowed to pick and choose their punishments ; as, if he fined him, the father would at once pay the money, and so the lad would not be punished for what he had done. It was pointed out to his Worship that the prisoner belonged to a respectable native family. The magistrate said if that was so, he was very sorry to see a boy so well connected placed before him on a charge of gambling. He refused to alter the punishment previously awarded.

A POONA POLICEMAN PUNISHED.—It will be remembered that a man, while in police custody, was being taken to Dhond jumped out of the train and was killed by the wheels of the carriages passing over him near the Gorli station. The police jemadar, Tookaram Bholaji, in whose charge the deceased was, was dismissed the service by Colonel Portman Superintendent of the Railway Police, for neglect.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 6, Hornby Road. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors of the working of the company for the second half of the year 1887, namely the period from the 1st July to 31st December, 1887, was submitted to the meeting :—

Your directors regret that there has been a considerable falling-off in the profits for this half-year, your company having earned only Rs. 35,335-1-25 during the period against Rs. 83,025-1-71 of the first half-year. This, your directors think, is partly owing to an increase in the cost of cotton consumed without a corresponding rise in the price of yarn, but is due in a great measure to the out-turn of yarn being less by about 146,000 lbs. than in the last half-year, consequent, firstly, upon the breaking of the main cross shaft driving the line shaft working the spinning department, which necessitated the stopping of your mill for a week to allow of an entirely new shaft being made to replace the broken one, this stoppage reducing the production by some 82,000 lbs., and, secondly, upon the removal of a mule of 644 spindles turning out 400 lbs. per day to make room for the new rope alley, which further reduced the out-turn of the six months by about 64,000 lbs. Your directors, however, are glad to be able to state that taking into consideration the small profit earned by your company during the half-year your agents, Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Company, have offered to grant to your company a concession of Rs. 8,440, being a return of about 25 per cent. out of Rs. 33,763-0-03, the total amount of commission drawn by them during the 6 months, provided that the sum so returned by them be added to the amount at credit of profit and loss account, and the sum thus made up be set aside to depreciation fund account. Now, although the amount of Rs. 38,735-0-29 (including the balance of Rs. 3,399-2-4 brought forward from the last half-year's account) which stands at credit of profit and loss account would admit of a small dividend of Rs. 6 or 7 per share, your directors, having regard to the fact that the new engine and the building erected to accommodate it have involved an outlay of over two lacs of rupees, which has added considerably to the debt in the capital account, have come to the conclusion that the best course for all concerned is not to declare a dividend, but to transfer as large a sum to depreciation fund as possible. They have, therefore, accepted with thanks the offer made by your agents to return to the company a part of their commission on the terms proposed by them, subject to your approval, and they recommend you now to pass a resolution to set aside a sum of Rs. 46,000 to depreciation fund account out of the sum of Rs. 47,175,029 made up by adding the Rs. 8,440 offered to be returned by your agents, to the amount of Rs. 38,735-0-29 at credit of profit and loss account, your agents having consented to this arrangement. This disposal of your profits, your directors think, will meet with your approval as being to the best interests of the company under the circumstances. Your directors are glad to tell you that the new engine with the gearing, &c., arrived at your mill in very good condition last month, and is now being set up by your manager, who expects it to be in working order by the end of the year, by which time he expects also the necessary alterations for converting your mill into a modern rope driving one to be completed. You will see from the statement of insurance that the buildings, machinery, contents, &c., of your mill have been insured for Rs. 10,95,800, while those of the godowns, &c., in the mill compound have been covered for Rs. 5,81,700, and that thus all necessary precautions to provide against fire have been taken.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887 ; re-electing Messrs. Peroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sethna as directors, and re-appointing Messrs. Cursetjee H. Chinhoy and Nusserwanjee S. Jamsetjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 for each audit. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

THE sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., in the chair. The following is the directors' report :—

The sixth report on the working of the company which the directors have now to place before its shareholders, extends over a period of six months only, from the 1st July, 1887, to 31st December, 1887. It is proposed with the view of acceding to the wishes of the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, London, to close the company's accounts in future to the 31st December in each year instead of on the 30th June so as to assimilate the period of the company's accounts with that of the Oriental Telephone Company and the Bengal Telephone Company. The profit and loss account for the half-year shows a balance to credit of Rs. 13,671-13-3, which is equivalent to a little over 3 per cent. per annum on the total capital of the company. Of this sum Rs. 2,793-12-5, being the net profits for the period ending 8th September, 1887, the date on which the dividend of 8 per cent. guaranteed by the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, expired, goes towards the payment of the guaranteed dividend to this date. With the balance it is proposed to place to the Company's Reserve Fund the sum of Rs. 6,000, to pay a dividend of 2 annas per share (equal to Rs. 4,198-12-0) which, together with the guaranteed dividend due to the 8th September last of 6 annas per share, will give a dividend of 8 annas per share to the holders of the A shares, and to carry forward the balance Rs. 679-4-10 to the next year's account. The directors are glad to call attention to the satisfactory progress which has been made during the period under review, and it is expected that the company's business will further extend in the next year. Since the introduction of the increased rates of subscription in the beginning of last year, the revenue has been increased by Rs. 4,000, and now stands at Rs. 68,017. The directors regret that their operations are still somewhat hampered and their profits reduced by the royalties imposed and regulations drawn up by the Government of India, who, while repeatedly expressing their desire to see private enterprise extending, exact a tax of 5 per cent. upon the gross revenue of the company. The onerous nature of this tax will be brought home to the minds of shareholders when it is stated that in the half-year under review it amounted to upwards of 12 per cent. upon the net profits of the company. With a clear field the tax might not be objected to, but at present the Government Telegraph Department are actually competing with the company, and do not permit the Government offices to be connected with the Exchange.

In reply to a question put by a shareholder regarding the royalties imposed by Government, Mr. Russell said that the company had been in communication with the Bengal Telephone Company in Calcutta as to whether a joint representation might not be made with a view to getting this obnoxious and unjust tax removed. As had been pointed out in the report, the company was very badly treated by the Government Telegraph Department, which was competing with the Telephone Company, using for that purpose instruments which were in many instances patterns belonging to the company. As for the royalties, the tax, he considered, was a great hardship upon the company, amounting, as it did, to 12 per cent. on their nett profits. He could only hope that the representation which they were going to make with the Bengal Company would induce the Government to rescind the tax. They had to communicate with the Supreme Government, which was almost as difficult a body to move as the local Government.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. C. D. Cumbatta, the directors' report and the audited statement of accounts for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, were passed. The chairman and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram were elected directors of the company, and the appointment of Mr. P. Benn as a director, *vice* Mr. Macaulay, resigned, was confirmed. Messrs. Nasarwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and J. A. Cassels were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, in the case of Ritchie Steuart and Company and others *vs.* Jugjeevan Candas and another, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott heard the argument on a rule *nisi*, issued at the instance of the plaintiffs with a view to restrain the defendants, piece-goods merchants in Bombay, from importing into or selling in Bombay or up-country grey dhoties or other piece-goods bearing any stamp which was a colourable imitation of the stamp affixed on goods imported by the plaintiffs, or bearing borders similar to those of the plaintiffs' goods. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Couroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendants.

It was stated for the plaintiffs that they had for some years past been in the habit of importing into and selling in Bombay and up-country superior grey dhoties and other piece-goods of several descriptions upon which was impressed a stamp known as the "Victoria and Lion Stamp." It was a trade mark of the plaintiffs, who were entitled to the sole use thereof ; and goods bearing the stamp had a great reputation in Bombay and up-country markets. Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Company were registered in England on the 2nd December, 1879, as the owners of the trade mark under the provisions of 38 and 39 Vic., Chap. 91. Prior to the year 1887, the plaintiffs designed two borders for superior grey dhoties and other piece-goods imported by them, and on the 10th June, 1887, Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Company were registered in England as the owners of the two borders under the provisions of 46 and 47 Vic., Chap. C. 57. Those borders were also trade marks of the plaintiffs, and the goods bearing them enjoyed a great reputation in the local and up-country markets. In February, 1888, plaintiffs discovered that defendants had imported into Bombay grey dhoties having a border exactly similar to their goods and having a stamp impressed thereon, which was a colourable imitation of the Victoria and Lion stamp. Mr. S. Hudson of Manchester was the person through whom the defendants ordered the goods bearing the imitation-stamp ; and it was urged for the plaintiffs that the correspondence would show that the defendants had purposely imitated the stamp of the plaintiffs with a view to deceive. In March last, the plaintiffs discovered that the defendants had imported into Bombay grey dhoties having a border exactly similar to that on the plaintiffs' goods. They said that the user of their stamp or either of their borders, as intended by the defendants, was likely to induce purchasers of goods imported by the defendants to believe that they were the plaintiffs' goods. Plaintiffs had already suffered great damage by reason of the defendants' conduct, while the defendants had made large profits. They asked that, in addition to being restrained from importing and selling the goods in question, the defendants be required to give an account of the profits made by them, and to pay them to the plaintiffs; to deliver up to plaintiffs all goods with the trade mark and border referred to in order that the same may be obliterated, &c.

The case urged on behalf of the defendants was that, when they imported into Bombay grey dhoties having a border similar to that complained of, they had not the slightest idea that the plaintiffs were registered as the owners of the border. As they frequently happened to see such border on similar goods imported by Messrs. Wallace and Company and other European firms in Bombay, defendants were under the impression that the border was not the registered property of any single firm, but was generally used in Bombay. The stamp used on the dhoties imported by the defendants was not, they said, a colourable imitation of that used by the plaintiffs. The portion of the stamp which bears the impression of the lion is one which has been used by the United Merchants' Company, Limited, and other firms since a long time past ; and the portion of the stamp which bears the head is not at all an imitation of the Queen's head which appears on the plaintiffs' stamp. It was not imitated with a view to cheat or deceive anybody, but was adopted simply with the object of introducing some change in the lion stamp that was already used by the United Merchants' Company, through whom the goods now in dispute had been indented by defendants. The plaintiffs' and defendants' stamps were, it was alleged, not similar, nor was the defendants' stamp a colourable imitation of the other. It was denied that the use of the stamp or either of the borders induced any purchaser of goods in the market to believe that the goods were imported by the plaintiffs ; for the evidence was so apparent that purchasers were able at once to distinguish one from the other. Such purchasers seldom looked to the stamps when they purchased goods, but looked to the quality and texture and fixed the price accordingly. The plaintiffs had suffered no damage at all by the defendants having imported the goods in question, because the defendants, it was alleged, had hardly realised any profit, and the sale was very dull. To avoid litigation and expense, defendants had offered to render an account of all their sales to the plaintiffs and to pay over to them any profits they might have hitherto made or might make in future. They had also offered to make over to the plaintiffs the whole of the goods that were now in their hands at cost price, but plaintiffs had declined to take them, alleging that they were of inferior quality. Defendants alleged that the present proceedings were adopted against them maliciously. Before ordering out these goods through the United Merchants' Company, defendants used to order out dhoties through the plaintiffs from time to time to the extent of about six lakhs of rupees ; but as the plaintiffs did not give them the sole monopoly to send for such goods through them as they had done for about a year and a half, the defendants ceased to deal with them. Plaintiffs and their agents had thereby, it was alleged, become enraged against the defendants and had adopted the present proceedings with the object of compelling them to go back to them.

His Lordship, in disposing of the rule, made it absolute with respect to the first prayer of the plaint namely, to restrain defendants from importing or selling goods bearing a mark or border similar to those on the plaintiffs' goods. The second part of the rule was discharged, the defendants undertaking to keep an account of the goods sold by them, bearing the mark or border exactly similar to those appearing on the goods sold by the plaintiffs. Costs to be costs in the cause.

A POPULAR RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

MR. H. S. SWAN, Goods Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who is going home on eighteen months' leave, is a passenger by the s.s. Foyle. Mr. Swan is one of the oldest and most experienced officers of the company, and his long and meritorious services have earned for him the approbation of both his official superiors and merchants. On Saturday he visited the goods sheds at Wari Bunder, where he was very cordially received by Mr. Hubbard, Goods Traffic Inspector, and his subordinate officers, including the foremen of the different departments. The large staff of men, employed at Wari Bunder, had turned out to wish him *bon voyage* and to return to his duties restored in health and vigour. Mr. Swan is a popular, hard-working and zealous officer. In the absence of Mr. Middleton, District Traffic Superintendent, he performed that officer's duties in addition to his own, and the way in which he discharged them greatly enhanced his reputation as one of the most efficient officers of the company. Mr. Middleton will now act for Mr. Swan, in addition to his own proper duties; and all the employes of the company express great satisfaction at this appointment, as he is regarded by them as one of the best officers serving in the company. It may be remembered that Mr. Middleton had been offered the appointment of General Traffic Manager, on a higher salary, on the Southern Maratha Railway, but he declined it. On leaving the platform at Wari Bunder, Mr. Swan shook hands with Mr. Hubbard and one or two other principal servants of the company, and he was greeted with hearty cheers by the men who had gathered to do him honour.

MADRAS.

THE SECOND SALT CASE.—This case in which prisoners Kakarla Venkatapathi Pantulu, Poonamalle Venkiah, Conjeeveram Moonesawmy Iyer, and Charles Palmer, pleaded not guilty to a long indictment, containing 18 counts, involving the offences of criminal breach of trust, by a public servant, abetment of criminal breach of trust, framing an incorrect record knowing the same to be incorrect, &c., was proceeded with in the Madras High Court on Saturday. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, in default to undergo six months' additional imprisonment each.—*Mail.*

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

STEPHEN HOWARD IN TROUBLE.

AT Secunderabad, Captain Muir, the Cantonment Magistrate, has been hearing a charge of assault preferred by the proprietor of the Victoria Hotel against a man answering to the name of Durant, but who is better known in Bombay as Stephen Howard. It was alleged that Howard had been living at the hotel with a lady as man and wife, and that on the 22nd ultimo he engaged the services of three soldiers to remove his effects against the remonstrances of the complainant.

Mr. William Edwards said he appointed Mr. Howard as editor of the *Athenæum* on Rs. 400 a month, and allowed him likewise the free run of his house. Witness then proceeded to state the details of another charge pending against accused. The accused asked the court not to take down that deposition, as he was merely on trial on a charge of assault and not on that of seduction. Howard was asked if he had any witness to call, and on a signal from the clerk of the court, in marched three soldiers in uniform, all bearing marks of recent wounds on their faces. The accused was, at the suggestion of one of the pleaders for the prosecution, directed to say whether or not his true name was Stephen Howard. He answered in the affirmative ; and added that he was advised by Sir Charles Turner and Mr. Forbes Adam to change his name, because he had got himself into some trouble owing to certain political petitions which he drew up in Southern India. Asked as to why he did not call for the police instead of bringing in the soldiers, he replied that on a former occasion, when the hotel proprietor told him that Mr. Edwards was in search of him, revolver in hand, he did send for the police, but that it took the police nearly three hours to come. He further stated that he was obliged to remove his effects, because Mr. Podney threatened to check them out into the streets if he did not do so early.

The case was adjourned till Friday on which date "Durant" addressed the magistrate for the defence. He said it was due to Miss Edwards and himself, to refer to the relations that existed between them during the time he was editor of her father's newspaper. Their acquaintance had resolved itself into one of fondness and he had proposed to, and had been accepted by her. He went to the Roman Catholic Priest to arrange about the marriage : since then he had been invited to dinner. Accused further said that Miss Edwards was maltreated by her father, and that Mrs. Edwards brought her to him for protection, but that he could not take her to the Travellers' bungalow on account of a certain gentleman living there at the time. She was driven from her home without clothing and without means. He called again on the priest, but he declined to marry them on account of Mr. Edwards having maliciously circulated a report that he had a wife and two children living in Madras. The evidence of Podney (the hotel proprietor) he said, was simply a tissue of lies and perjury. He told Podney the whole case regarding Miss Edwards and he promised to assist him in every way. It was an extraordinary thing that Mrs. Podney was not produced with regard to the allegation that he introduced Miss Edwards to her as his wife. He declined to pay his bill simply because it was not due and endorsed it to that effect. Podney then said he would throw his things into the street and accused offered him Rs. 50. Accused met three soldiers and asked their assistance—an act of indiscretion, he said —which he did merely to protect the young lady and his property. Podney threw him down the steps wrenched the stick out of his hands and struck him twice over the head.

Miss Edwards was then put into the box, Examined by the accused, she said :—Our relations during your connection with my father's newspaper were of an amiable character. It was in consequence of my father's brutal treatment that I went to you. He drove me from my home. It was my step-mother who brought me to you. I was engaged at that time to be married. I am aware of the fact that you have taken the necessary steps to marry me. I was driven out without clothes, excepting a dressing gown, and was unable to go to the police until I was provided with clothing. I went to the priest to marry us, but he said he could not do so for fear of my father After applying to the priest we proceeded to the Residency to see Mr. Murray for the purpose of being married by registration. Mr. Murray referred us to the Cantonment Magistrate. I knew Podney and his wife since the 24th December last, the first time I went with my father to the "Victoria" Hotel. I saw Podney when I kept a stall at the 'All Fresco' fete in the Public Gardens. I had been frequently at his hotel before I went to stay there. I recollect Saturday, the 21st instant ; a bill from the hotel was presented on that day, and you refused to pay it and wrote a letter. Mr. Podney came to us while at breakfast, and asked us to quit the hotel at once. I asked him about the revolver father had, when he said he would prefer to have nothing to say regarding it, and that as he thought it was empty there was no danger. He said he would throw the baggage into the street, and I suggested to you to come to a satisfactory arrangement with him. In consequence of this you sent a message to Podney, and he came up to our room. Your proposed terms were to pay him then Rs. 50, and that at the end of the month the remainder due according to his contract, Podney would not accept those terms, and said we would have to leave by 5 o'clock or he would then throw our things on the road. I do not recollect any terms made by him on which we might remain. After that we went out, bought a box and went to the Travellers' bungalow to arrange there for accommodation. On your return you went to the Bar-room for your helmet. Podney and his brother-in-law were in the Bar-room at the time. When you came out, his brother-in-law seized and Podney struck you. I then took you upstairs. You then said you would go and get assistance for yourself and me. I remained in the room upstairs. You went out and returned with three soldiers. These men were decidedly sober and came up stairs very quietly. They all took things down. Two returned, and on the third going down the steps with the box in his hand, Podney knocked him down and bolted the door. His brother-in-law seized you and Podney struck you and broke the stick. The servant unbolted the door. The inmates then gathered round crying, the old blind man caught you and tore your neck-tie. We all tried to separate them. I called out to Mrs. Podney and between us both we separated them and I put you outside. By "them," I mean every one Mr. Podney sent for three policemen. We went to the Traveller's bungalow. I am in a position to state that you had received injuries as I saw the bruises on you after. There were two cuts on the head, and on the ear which was bleeding and your finger was marked.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leach : I am acquainted with respectable married people in Chudderghaut. My father ordered my step-mother to quit the day before, but she ran away the same day with me for fear of my father. All this was in consequence of some disclosures I made to my father. On two occasions drinks were sent to my step-mother and me by Mr. Durant to the carriage, and on two other occasions we were treated inside the hotel.

By Accused : Those respectable acquaintances in Chudderghaut were afraid of my father, and as I knew they would not on that account receive me, I did not go to them. The disclosure I made to my father was that you were to propose marriage to me, and I asked him if he was willing to accept you as his son-in-law.

After some further evidence the case was adjourned till Monday.—*Deccan Times.*

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING AT POONA.

ON Saturday the case in which a man named Shaik Ibrahim walad Shaik Rehiman charged the Mother Superior of St. Mary's Home under Section 363 I. P. C. with kidnapping his grand-child named Futtoobee *alias* Godu, came on for hearing before the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona. Mr. Xavier appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Keshav Gopal Tumne for the complainant. It appears that the child in question was placed in charge of the defendant by a woman named Bhimbai, wife of the complainant, who alleges she was her daughter's child, which daughter was by a former husband and not by the complainant. The complainant states that he is the father of the child's mother. He therefore prays that the child may be delivered over to him. The lady Superior refuses to give him the child pending the orders of the Court. The child was formerly a Maharatta, but became a Mahomedan. Complainant said that the name of this child is Futtu. He did not offer to sell it to a Mogul for Rs. 200, The child was born in Karachi. The case was then adjourned.—*Deccan Herald.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th April, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·801
Temperature of the Air	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·3
General Directions of Wind.*	WNW., NW, NNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	291

* From midnight to midnight.

LETTERS FROM EMIN PASHA.

MR. ALLEN, secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, has received a letter from Emin Pasha, dated Wadelai, August 16, 1887, in which the writer says :—

HE WILL NOT DESERT HIS POST.

I am sorry to disappoint your kind wish that your letter may find me safely arrived at Zanzibar : and I may as well tell you that I have been greatly amused by the doubts expressed in some papers if I would stay or leave when Mr. Stanley arrives. I think there can be no doubt that I shall stay, and I wonder how any one could suppose the contrary. I need not dwell on the reasons for my decision. Would you desert your own work just at the dawn of better times ?

Since my last letter to you I have been able to resume the regular turn of affairs, relaxed somewhat by the events you know. I have inspected our stations and erected two new ones. I have put order everywhere, and our native chiefs have been consulted. The crops for this year are, luckily, abundant. The cotton plantations yield very fairly, and altogether things look now more brightly than before. By Mr. Mackay's kind help I have procured a considerable lot of sheeting and prints from Uganda. If not sufficient to cover our wishes, they were enough for giving to every one some little gift. But as our self-made "damoor," or cotton stuff, is more appropriate for wear and tear, we reserve these for holy days. The value of what they receive I make my men pay from their wages.

THE UGANDA MISSION.

I cannot speak too highly of the untiring exertions and valuable assistance afforded me by Mr. Mackay, the Church Missionary Society's missionary in Uganda. At great personal inconvenience, he has not only provided for the despatch of our posts from and to Zanzibar, and done his utmost to facilitate our transactions in Uganda, but he has actually deprived himself of many valuable things to assist myself and give me comfort. He has done splendid work in Uganda ; but lately his labours have been somewhat interfered with by the Arabs trying to have him turned out of Uganda. His position, therefore, has become dangerous, but I hope he may be able to hold his own. In the interest of the Uganda Mission, I am very glad that Mr. Stanley chose the Congo road for his expedition. He will there encounter numberless difficulties, arising mostly out of the soil to go across, yet he will without doubt succeed in vanquishing them ; while coming by Uganda, he would never have obtained permission to come here, except by sheer force, besides imperilling the life and work of the missionaries.

A DIRECT ROAD TO THE SEA-COAST.

Once provided with the necessaries, I deem it not at all difficult to open a direct road to the sea-cost by way of the Lango and Masai countries. A chain of stations in suitable places and distances is more than sufficient for holding the road open, and the country itself is so rich in camels and donkeys, and so eminently fit for breeding them, that means of transport will never want. The only obstacle to conquer is the fierceness of the Lango people. I think, nevertheless, that by cautious and energetic proceedings they may become more manageable. I should like respecting this to hear the opinion of Mr. Thomson, whose book I have not yet been able to procure. At all events, you see, I have a good lot of work before me, and if, with God's help, I succeed in carrying out only a part of it, I shall feel more than rewarded for whatever I have had to undergo. Privations do not terrify me. Twelve years' stay in Central Africa are a good steel.

GORDON'S DEATH.

The death of Gordon has been, as you truly say, a great blow to civilization in Africa. Certainly he would have done better to make his way here, where friends awaited him. Through prisoners we had heard of his arrival in the Soudan, but we never could make out what he was doing, and the news of the fall of Khartoum and of Gordon's death there on the 21st of January, given me by the Mahdi's commander, Keremallah, seemed too incredible for acceptance. Gordon has his rest. He died, as he wished, the death of a soldier. Now it is our duty to carry on his work, and upon myself, his last surviving officer in the Soudan, devolves the honour to develop his intentions. Be sure that, by God's will, I shall succeed.

WORK TO DO.

Another long letter from Emin Pasha, dated Wadelai, August 15, has been received in Edinburgh ; and from a postscript bearing date as late as the 3rd of September it appears that even then he had received no news of Stanley's approach. The difficulties, however, which the latter would have to overcome—the almost impassable swamps and the number of rivers with floating vegetation—are quite sufficient, in Emin Pasha's opinion, to account for the delay of the arrival of the relief expedition. But is it to be a relief expedition ? Emin Pasha declares that as long as his life is spared, he will remain at his post and strive to uphold the traditions he received from Gordon.

I indicated in my last letter (he says) that I intended to remain here, and that, even if Mr. Stanley is able to supply me with ammunition and goods, I should under no circumstances think of deserting my post. In this firm decision I am confirmed—first, by my wish to remain in the province until all the positions I have been obliged to evacuate have been reoccupied, and till my people have a safe route by which it will be possible for them to communicate with the outside world, and to obtain the necessaries of life : and, secondly, by the sympathy and appreciation which my work has apparently met with. This, I hold, makes it my duty to go on working as long as ever it is possible. In addition to these weighty reasons, I certainly feel that I have not yet brought to a satisfactory conclusion my private scientific work, and if I should ever see Europe again—which I do not expect to—I should be very ashamed indeed to have only patchwork to present to the public.

THE OBJECT OF EMIN'S AMBITION.

Emin then explains his hopes and plans for the future. Whatever instructions he receives from Egypt, it is impossible for him to evacuate the province ; that much is clear.

We shall, therefore, have to see whether the Egyptian Government intends to relinquish all claims to the province, which at the present time is perfectly useless to her, or whether she intends to retain it and to become responsible for the cost of its retention or not. If we take it for granted that the Egyptian Government intend to relinquish this province, and that, on the other hand, England is compelled, owing to political circumstances, not to annex these districts, then comes the question which you have raised—for me to take up an independent position just as the Rajah of Sarawak has done. That it will be perfectly possible for me to do this is certain ; there are, as far as I can see, two ways of doing it. The one is to seek for the protection of England, and I do not see how they could refuse to accede to my request, as if I made it, I am sure that I should be backed up by public opinion. The other way is for me to establish myself in a perfectly independent position, which would, indeed, be easy enough ; but it is probable that in the future I should meet with some difficulties.

THE MEN WHO ARE WANTED.

Having indicated what might be done to open up the country by pushing out stations (nothing of which can be decided "till Stanley arrives"), Emin Pasha appeals for a few European assistants.

But I do not want people to come with the object of obtaining money, nor people who wish to make a journey in Africa, nor those who would be likely to write long accounts of all the hardships they would have to endure, nor such as have the name of God continually in their mouth but who are yet too lazy to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Of such men you can easily get enough ; but they are not the kind we want. We want men who, while having an ideal do not forget the common needs of daily life, and such as, in case of need, will not be afraid of manual labour ; for words alone will not teach our people : they require deeds as well. If you know a few such men, send them to me. Of course if any one comes, having a definite scientific investigation to make, I do not need to tell you that I would receive him with open arms.

HIS DIFFICULTIES.

He gives a mass of interesting details as to the condition of the province and the war between the Kings of Uganda and Unyoro. He then mentions the trouble he has had with his Officers and how he dealt with it, saying :—

I must say that several of the officers have caused me considerable difficulties; but I think that this has been due to the example set by their Egyptian comrades, who have systematically tried to render my position difficult, constantly attempting to get up revolts in my absence, although swearing to the greatest devotion when I visited their stations I have been compelled to exercise the greatest patience, and up to the present it has been successful. Just now I have nothing to complain of ; for peace has succeeded on discontent, and I am strong enough to compel the malcontents to ob

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SALE of Juggonnath Sunkersett's Estates, THIS-DAY, Poona; 2nd May, Mahableshwar; and 3rd, Matheran. Reference auction advertisement of M. J. & Co.

TO LET, the BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of General J. H. White, R.E., next to the Ladies' Gymkhana, on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency.

OUR famous selection of the Pure Teas of Kangra Valley is guaranteed to be of the highest quality and richest flavour. Trial orders solicited. Prices very cheap, viz., varying from As. 7 to Rs. 2 per lb —DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate St., Bombay.

WANTED, a JUNIOR CLERK, must write well.—Apply Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

WANTED, a COOK for the Officers Mess, 2nd Gloster Regiment.—Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT, Colaba. None except thoroughly good Cooks need apply.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, is the most commodious Hotel in Bombay; unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness.—Terms moderate.

BARGAIN.—We really cannot understand what can one get cheaper than our new Tea Set of 27 pieces for Rs. 6-14. Best ever offered. Cheapest. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY and neatly dispensed from the best drugs at moderate charges.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, near Forbes's Ice Factory, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of a select assortment of REAL OIL PAINTINGS, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 1st May, commencing at 3 p.m. Full particulars on application to Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, specially made, the newest, cheapest, strongest, and most perfect, "VICTORIA JUBILEE FIRE PROOF SAFE." Warranted an excellent Security from Fire and Thieves, fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock.—Sole Manufacturer, N. PURBHOODAS No. 392, Kalbadevi, and No. 62, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

TO BE SOLD or LET, "STONE HOUSE," MATHERAN.—Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS, High Court.

BANDORA.—TO BE LET, from early in May, large, cool BUNGALOW near Point. Rent, Rs. 120, furnished.—Apply to A. HUSON, Mofussil Company.

TO LET, available from 1st May, proximo, the fine airy BUILDING, known as the New Icehouse, behind the Remington Building, No. 4, Apollo Street, and near the Great Western Hotel, suitable either for European residence, Clubhouse or Office.—Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

TO LET, FURNISHED at end of May for 4 or 5 months only, a very airy bungalow at Breach Candy, now occupied by Mr. C. Marcks, also the first floor No. 15, Esplanade Road, opposite Esplanade Hotel, suitable for office or dwelling.—Apply MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, a well qualified and experienced First-class ENGINEER, for a Mill.—Apply with copies of testimonials and terms to "C.," care of this paper.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Hornby Road.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

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THE DUKE'S HOTEL, Oxford Street, Secunderabad. Charming situation. Tip Top Cuisine. Near principal Palaces and Offices.

ARISTON MUSIC GARDS to select from over 2,300, at its, 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, near natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers Rampart Row.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice consignment of COOKING STOVES of various sizes. Adapted both for wood or coal.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, few second-hand Flyer Throstles, fitted with Ashworth's patent long collars of 218 spindles each, 2½ guage. They can be seen working at the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parell.—Apply to D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvements and two sets of rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* and, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S., TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

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DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Properties of Juggonnath Sunkersett's Estates, of Poona, Mahableshwar and Matheran:—

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of May, respectively, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m. (Bombay Time). Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction in three lots respectively at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, Bombay, by order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the Estate of Juggonnath Sunkersett and Vinayekrao Hurgonath Sunkersett, the following valuable properties, subject to the following particulars and conditions of sale, viz:—

PARTICULARS.

LOT 1.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1888, at 3 p. m.:—All that piece or parcel of land, with the double-storied bungalow and outhouses erected thereon, and the garden thereto attached, situate in Veital Peth, in the city of Poona, commonly called or known as "Shunkersett's House," containing by admeasurement 5,992 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 387, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north partly by Ramgorbai Udaising's math, and partly by the property of Hiradass Gosavi, on the east by Chapperbands and Mumins Quarters, on the south by a road leading to Ghorpade's Peth, on the west by a road leading from Aditwar Peth to Shunkersett Road.

LOT 2.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1888, at 3 p. m.:—All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and outhouses thereon erected, situate at Malcolm Peth, at Mahableshwar, commonly called or known as the "Stone Jug" or "Stone House," containing 3 acres and 22 poles, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north, east, and south by public roads; and on the west by Albanca on the Ripon Hotel.

LOT 3.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1888, at 3 p.m.:—All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalows, outbuildings and premises thereon situate, known as "Red Lands," situate at Matheran, in the district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 10 acres and 5 goontas, be the same little more or less, and described and particularly denoted as No. 11, on a certain map or plan of Matheran, deposited with the Collector of Thana.

The above properties will be subject to certain particulars and conditions of sale, for which application can be made 10 days previously to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, of No. 1, Green Street, Bombay, or to Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, of No. 19, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or to the auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st May at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marine Villa", Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome black wood, teakwood and mahogany household furniture of the latest designs, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, a grand boudoir pianoforte in solid mahogany by Kaps, nearly new in first rate condition, very rich and brilliant tone, especially built for Indian climate, magnificent marble clock, with side ornaments, very rich real Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rare table ornaments, very rich tapestry, curtain, handsome Hinks's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strongly built comfortable Victoria in very good order, one very handsome and fast bay galloway, 5 years old, and a set of plated mounted single harness by Dunnett, &c. &c. the property of Mr. R. ESWALDT, Secretary to the Imperial German Consulate.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF WATCHES.

Pursuant to the power given to the plaintiff by the decree passed in suit No. 1 of 1888 (wherein Nusservanji Dossabhoy Francis and another were plaintiff and Haji Ismail Abdoolla defendant) Bearing date the 9th day of April 1888, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will at 3 o'clock of the afternoon, on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1888, sell at the request of the above named plaintiff, and on account and risk of the said defendant the following 5 cases of watches at their premises, viz.

103	Ra-coff	watch	contained	in a case	marked No. 536
108	"	"	"	"	No. 536
144	"	"	"	"	No. 536
189	"	"	"	"	No. 9-9
860	Watcees	"	"	"	No. 1079

Under Instructions from Mr. Robert Scott, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of James Donald, of Bombay, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 15th May, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) subject to particulars and conditions of sale which will then be produced—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for a term of fifty years, from the 1st day of March, 1855, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,419 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows: On the north by Ahmedabai Street, on the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the premises next described, on which said premises a large metal business has been for some years carried on, and which said business is now formerly the occupation of Messrs. Donald Henneseey and Coupe and recently in that of the said James Donald, and are known as "The Ripon Foundry," together with the large workshops, godowns and buildings erected on the said piece or parcel of land and the machinery fixtures and effects now in or upon the same.

The whole of the above will be submitted in the first instance at one lot, subject to a reserved bid and if not so sold will be put up in lots, the first lot comprising the land and buildings, and the remaining lots the machinery fixtures and effects.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st May, 1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

SATURDAY'S London financial quotations show no change from those of the previous day, as generally happens; but an unusual item of news to be wired at the close of the week is an extra allotment of Council Bills to the amount of 5 lakhs at 1s. 4 11-32d., and 2 lakhs at 1s. 4⅜d., all on Calcutta, showing an improvement of 3-32d. to ¼d. upon the rate obtained by Government at last Wednesday's biddings. The New Indian Sterling Loan is being raised, as was expected, to meet liabilities in connection with Indian railways, the purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkund line, and the discharge of the debentures which are payable in the present year being the specific objects of the operation.

There has been no news regarding Cotton or General Produce, which we have not already noticed, excepting that conveyed by this morning's opening telegram from Liverpool, which reports that market firm; probable sales, 12,000 bales; Imports, 14,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 7,68,219
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,, 8,12,666
Other Deposits	Inc.	,, 13,33,702
Government Securities	Nil.	,, Nil
Loans	Inc.	,, 1,53,611
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,, 5,90,176
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,, 7,516
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,, 5,37,960

The increase of 5⅜ lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance shown on Saturday emphasizes the position of comparative ease in the Money Market, which has been a feature in this season's trade, and is still prominent in the outside market, as in financial establishments. The increase in Private Deposits during the past week, as shown above is considerable, and, notwithstanding an increase in discounts of about 6 lakhs, and a small addition to Loans, the trade demand, as represented by the Presidency Banks figures, had contracted by nearly 6 lakhs.

COTTON.—A foreshadowing of coming improvement, or at least a feeling of mistrust as to lower rates ruling for the present, would seem to have inspired our local buyers who again to-day, as on Saturday, have come forward as large takers of ready stuff as about the basis of previous prices. There has been rather less doing to-day than at the close of last week, but, all the same, the purchases cannot have aggregated much fewer than 5,000 bales of most of the growths now available on the Cotton ground. Amongst the principal purchases reported, are, in order of quantity, Pachora at Rs. 195½; Bengals, at Rs. 177-93; Dholera at Rs. 211½; Barsi, at Rs. 223; Wudwan, at Rs. 200-5; Broach at Rs. 234; Bhownugger, at Rs. 207; Dharwar, at Rs. 207; Karanjs, at Rs. 207; and smaller lots of Kirkly, at Rs. 215; Nuggur, at Rs. 215; Indore, at Rs. 187; and Khangaum, at Rs. 196 per candy. Bengals continue scarce and firm with buyers for export of "Good" at Rs. 175, and "Fine," at Rs. 187, but no sellers within a rupee higher. "Fully Good" has been wanted for shipment at Rs. 182, but there have been no sellers of this grade. The general market closed steady this evening at Saturday's quotations.

WHEAT has become quieter. Only a moderate business is reported in Ekdani, and a little in and Hard Yellow, and prices may be called 3 pies easier for Ekdani, and 3 to 6 pies lower for other descriptions.

SEEDS.—A large business has transpired in *Linseed*, and the rate has advanced 6 to 9 pies per cwt., the market being firm at Rs. 6-0-6 to Rs. 6-3 6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is less enquired for, and is quoted 6 pies lower, both ready and to arrive, excepting Yellow Gujerat, which is one anna per cwt. cheaper.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,977	bales.
Wheat	79,523	cwts.
Linseed	17,534	,,
Rapeseed	9,016	,,
Gingelly	598	,,
Poppy Seed	10,034	,,
Groundnuts	806	,,

FREIGHTS continue dull and declining, holders of tonnage being generally open to make further concessions from the rates named. Business is reported to-day at 19s. per ton for favourite ports, for late May loading.

EXCHANGE has been quiet, and rates have partially declined 1-32d. from the opening quotations; but the amount of business passing has been very limited. The buying rate for three months' sight Credits in the morning was 1s. 4 17-32d., but nothing was done at that rate as far as we know, though something transpired at 1s. 4½d.; and some private demand was sold at 1s. 4 7-16d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Credits do.	do. 1s. 4½d.	,,
Francs do.	do. 1·74.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cents. have been rather lively to-day owing to the settlement. Opening at par they went up to 100 3-16, then declined to 100 1-16, and afterwards more than recovered the drop, closing at 100⅛ for money. The May account rate was at first 99 13-16, but fluctuated with the cash price, and left off at par to 1-16 premium. 106½ has been quoted throughout for the other denomination.

SHARES have been generally neglected, and the little which has been done in Mill Scrip has resulted in a decline of Rs. 10 in Swadeshi; Rs. 5 in Hindustan; and Rs. 2½ each in Manockji Petit and Great Eastern Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	377½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	600	all	10 do.	599xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	715
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	8 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	27,300	$125		5 pct.	130
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1025
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Brown's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	170
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,250	1,250	Rs. 600	545
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	12	100
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	250
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1300
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,135	400	400	Rs. 0	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Printers of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Swadeshi Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Vulkan Press Co.	605	1,500	1,500	Rs.	650
Uthwoll & Austin	1,000	100	20	...	30

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	4100	..	..	4169
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	4100	..	..	4141

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CAVE—BOURCHIER—April 4, at Isleworth, Thomas Cave, son of Mr Cave, of Queensbury House Richmond to Ina Maude Mary, daughter of Major-General Sir George Bourchier, K. C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

COLLARD—GORDON—April 4, at Brighton, Cecil Collard, of Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, N.W., to Nora, daughter of the late Col Robert Gordon, Madras Native Infantry.

FINLAYSON—WELD—April 4, at Westbourne-park, Thomas Craig Christie Finlayson, of St. James's-terrace Regent's-park, son of Thomas Finlayson, C.E, of Tollington-park (late of Madras), to Georgina Amy, daughter of Mrs Weld, of Westbourne-park, and of the late Col George Weld, Bengal Staff Corps, and Commandant of the Fort of Chunar, N.W. Provinces.

LANGBORNE—DRYSDALE—April 10, at Kilrie, George Loy Langborne, P and O Service, son of the late Captain Langborne, H M Indian Army, to Amy, daughter of the late John Drysdale, Esq. Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire.

LAWTON—TRUMAN—April 4, at Chiswick, J Edwin Percy, son of J Fearns Lawton, Esq. J P, of Altrincham Cheshire, to Violet Frances Caroline, daughter of M R Truman, Esq. Bedford-park, W.

PRIESTLEY—LE GROS—April 7, at Jersey, Edward John Kenworthey Priestley, Captain Royal Artillery, son of Lt-General Priestley, Madras Staff Corps, to Clara Silles, daughter of Gervaise Le Gros, Esq. Viscount of the Island of Jersey.

ROBERTS—MILLAR—April 5, at Southsea, Frank Roberts, Major R M A, to Georgiana Jane, daughter of Major-General J C Millar, late Bengal Staff Corps.

SAUNDERS—LONSDALE—April 5, at Armagh, Reginald Cautley Saunders, Barrister-at-Law, son of Reginald F Saunders, Esq, late Bengal Civil Service, to Emilie, daughter of James Lonsdale, Esq, J P. The Pavilion, county Armagh, Ireland.

THOMSON—MACBETH—April 5, at Paddington, Arthur Thomson, M A, (Oxon), M B (Edin), of Oxford, to Mary Walker, daughter of the late Norman Macbeth, R S A. Edinburgh.

DEATH.

FITZGERALD—April 5, at Brighton, Augustin Fitz Gerald, Esq, Surgeon Bengal Army (retired) 83.

FREETH—March 1, at Queenstown, Eva Mary, wife of Major J P Freeth, R A, and daughter of the late Captain Charles Wilbraham Radcliffe, late of the 7th Regt Bengal Cavalry, 30.

INGRAM—Walter Herbert Ingram, son of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq, M P, for Boston; killed by a wounded elephant, near Berbera, Africa, 32.

JACKSON—April 11, at Ashchurch-park-villas, W, Howard Jackson, H E I C S, late of North Reston Hall, Lincolnshire, 76.

LEWIN—April 5, at Cheltenham, James Douglass Lewin, late of Cachar, son of D Duncan and S Ida Lewin, 31.

MANLEY—April 6, at Bath, Major Henry John Manley, late 32nd Regt Madras Native Infantry, 69.

SUTTON—April 5, at Tonbridge Wells, Mrs Emma Sutton, widow of the late Henry Sutton, Lieut. Bombay Artillery, H E I C S, and daughter of the late Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart, of Baldon, Oxfordshire.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SUKHIA—April 30, at his residence, at Chunduwadi, opposite the Wadia's Fire Temple, Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sukhia. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITHS—April 23, at Umballa, the wife of Surgeon G Griffiths, 32nd Pioneers, of a son.

HAYNE—April 26, at Pallaveram, the wife of Captain Hayne, Commandant, M T Depot, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1888.

THE decision of the Duke of Cambridge to advise the acceptance by her Majesty of the services of a corps of volunteer cyclists is a great victory for the votaries of the wheel, who should now profit by the hold they have obtained. Just after the Easter manœuvres of 1887, this offer was made to the Commander-in-Chief, and it was thought, for a long time, that it would be refused. The idea was a novel one to the English mind, and, therefore, although it is a regular institution in some continental armies—notably the Italian—it was fought shy of at first. In India we are far more ready to adopt anything that is new and likely to be serviceable, and it is to be hoped that, if the cycle is found to be suitable to Indian requirements, it may be adopted. It seems likely, at the first blush, that the smooth plains of India would be specially suited to the requirements of this force, but that is a question for experts to decide. Still, we hope the matter will be looked into, for wheels are much cheaper than horses, and we know that, for some duties, cyclists are as good as cavalry. The only real experience the English have in such matters is derived from the Easter Volunteer Review last year, when Colonel Saville organized a force which did some useful service in the scouting line. It must be understood that the ordinary racing bicycle, with its high fore wheel and little trail wheel, is of no use in the field, and the main body of the force must be mounted on tricycles with a few men on safety bicycles. These safety bicycles can be taken across country unless the soil is very difficult or the obstacles very great, and when ploughed land is found in places the bicycle can be run over it if the rider dismounts, and can similarly be lifted over any ordinary obstacle, while the tricycles are very nearly as easy to manage, and can, moreover, be fitted to carry a rifle and ammunition, and left standing if the rider wishes to skirmish. Cyclist troops should be something like mounted infantry, and they would do valuable service if used as messengers to save horses. Our cavalry force is small enough as it is, without being worn out on orderly duty. Such work could be well and creditably performed by cyclists, as it is in Italy, even in time of peace, and it would not be at all derogatory to them, whereas it is, to a certain extent, beneath a thoroughly trained cavalry soldier, or, to say the least, a waste of good material. There are many good cycle riders who would be only too glad to enter a volunteer corps of this kind, and would be of great service to the country.

A very useful machine was recently tried at Aldershot, called the Victoria. This was a multicycle intended to carry sixteen men, each pair of wheels being detachable, and all the men helping to propel the machine. This would be very useful in transporting infantry rapidly from place to place, and might enable men so transported to be as ubiquitous as mounted infantry. Even for the conveyance of the sick bicycles have been utilized, and here the ordinary racing bicycle comes in very usefully. Two of these bicycles are placed back to back, their trail wheels being removed. Strong wooden bars connect the axles of the trail wheels, while others connect the handles of the two cycles. To this upper bar, a cot or hammock is suspended, and this hammock is just large enough to contain a sick or wounded man, the bars being arranged accordingly. Four men run this along, and the value of it is that, although it takes up as many men as a stretcher, yet it can be moved as fast as the men can run, and is thus unlikely to hamper the movements of the troops. In organizing a cyclist corps it must be borne in mind that it is intended for reconnaissance duties more than anything else, and for this reason, the new Volunteer Corps, to be called the 26th Middlesex R. V. C., is to have eleven officers, though it is only to be one hundred and twenty strong. The idea of this is that if a corps is to be really a corps of observation it must have a number of educated and intelligent centres for the men to rally round, and bring their reports to. An army halting after a long day's march might send forward a cloud of cyclists to reconnoitre, giving the cavalry time to rest. The cyclists would move out to the front in all directions about thirty miles if the roads were good, and would be back in five hours with a general report of what had been done. The numerous officers of the corps would accompany their men on their reconnaissance, and would take up a position clearly understood by their own sections, keeping three or four men with them as messengers. The scouts, as they saw anything worth reporting, would bring in the information or sketch or whatever it was to the nearest officer, *i.e.*, his own section officer as a rule, and then go out again to his post or line of reconnaissance. Meanwhile, the section officer would collect the report of each group of men into a full report of the country they were watching, and send it back by one of the messengers waiting with him. At the end of four or five hours the cyclist could be relieved by the cavalry for night duty, and would return to camp having done a good day's work, and been of great value to the main body. Their work would be over as soon as the actual battle commenced, except in so far as they could be utilized as mounted messengers, and they should never attempt to work on the offensive. They may, however, be attacked *en route*, in which case they must be prepared for defence, and part of their duty would, undoubtedly, be to push forward and hold advanced posts. To this end cyclists should all be marksmen, and as they could have no mounted manœuvres except a few simple movements suitable to marching, they would be more truly infantry than the men on galloways who have been tried lately.

We cannot but think that the introduction of a cyclist company would be welcomed in Bombay, and it would be very interesting to see the experiment tried. In the streets of Bombay and the roads round about it, even as far as Poona, cyclists would be able to do much in time of invasion, and a bicycle, it must be remembered, is cheaper than a charger, though not always as useful. In forming such a corps it would be necessary, at first, to admit all kinds of cycles, but they would gradually be made to conform to one pattern, especially if any opportunities were given for members to buy regulation bicycles and tricycles at a low rate. The necessity for a portion of the men to be carried on double, or "sociable" cycles would probably not exist here, or if it did it could be met by providing a couple of sociables to be manned by the recruits, and furnishing their riders, on parade, from the junior members of the corps. Tricycles can be better adapted to military requirements than bicycles, though the "safety" can be fitted to carry a rifle. A four-wheeled sociable in Austria has been made to carry a light machine gun in front, with a couple of gunners behind a light shield to drive the cycle and work the gun; this would prove very useful in case of a detachment having to hold an advanced post. Why not try a "cycle" corps in Bombay?

WE called attention last week to the portentous determination of the Government of India to refuse to allow the balance of the Tansa Loan to run for sixty years. The Supreme Government has laid down the rule that the Corporation must not borrow for a longer period than forty years. That there should be a general rule limiting the period over which Municipal loans should run may be conceded; but as we pointed out, the cost of water works, which are destined to supply not only the present and the next but all future generations with an abundance of pure water, may fairly be charged to those who will enjoy it during the ensuing sixty years. If it be legitimate to make those who shall inhabit Bombay forty years hence contribute their quota to the cost of Tansa, where is the injustice or the impropriety of making the obligation extend over twenty years longer? It is a question of financial convenience and perhaps of financial necessity, whether the repayment of a loan raised for such a work be spread over twenty or forty or sixty years. The works which are all to be paid for at once will only be made —as the Tulsi Tea-cup was made—for the purposes of the passing time; those which will be paid for in part by those who come a little later on will naturally be on a somewhat larger scale; but if the people of fifty or sixty years hence are to pay, their proportion will not be very large, and there will be some inducement to consider the needs of remoter posterity, which, profiting by what we do, will help to lighten our present burdens. The Corporation yesterday appointed a committee to draw up a letter to the Government of India asking for a reconsideration of the refusal to allow the balance of the loan to be carried over a longer period than forty years. At the same time the Corporation voted the payment of a considerable sum of money for the interest and sinking fund of the portion of the loan which will have to be negotiated on the forty years basis, pending the reply of the Government of India to the memorial asking that the limit of sixty years should be retained.

The motion to appoint a committee to consider this important financial question and draft a letter to Government was made by Major Selby, who first asked that precedence should be given to the question, which was number eight on the list. Having obtained priority for his motion Major Selby pulled out of his pocket a list of those whom he asked the Corporation to appoint, and they were accepted, as is usual in such cases, with a courteous proposal to add the proposer's name to the list which he had taken the trouble to draw up. In this case the proposer begged to be excused from serving and the list was carried, and the matter was handed over to a committee selected by Major Selby, doubtless with the utmost care and impartiality. One member pointed out the inconvenience of the growing practice of passing over the constitutional organization for managing the details of Municipal business, and handing everything of importance to a committee which might or might not have the general confidence of the Corporation, but which as a matter of fact was selected by one or two persons who not necessarily represent all shades of opinion. In the House of Commons the last thing that even a Minister would venture to do would be to come down and, taking a paper from his pocket, read over the names of the persons whom he designed to entrust, say, with the investigation into the mysteries of the Deccan Mining Concession. Had Mr. Smith produced such a list Mr. Labouchere and Lord Randolph Churchill would have made the vaulted roofs of Westminster ring with denunciations of so barefaced an attempt to do for the House what the House always jealously does for itself. When a Minister or any one else succeeds in getting the House to accede to the proposal to refer a question to a committee, a Committee of Selection, representing both sides of the House, proceeds to nominate the committee, taking special care that it shall be representative not of one side only, but of both. In the pending case we hear of Mr. Smith conferring with Mr. Labouchere as to the formation of the committee, and the nature of the inquiry which is to be entrusted to it. This is by far the simplest and best way of doing things. The Town Council is henceforth to be called the Standing Committee of the Corporation, the designation being intended to give emphasis to the fact that it is the body to which the Corporation will remit the consideration of all details of importance. The Standing Committee is selected by ballot, which is a guarantee of deliberation compatible with careful selection. The manner in which the Sites Committee took the bit in its teeth, and outrunning its mandate elaborated a project for costly buildings on a costly site with which the Corporation would have nothing to do, is a lesson which ought not to be thrown away on Municipal bodies. What is the use of having a Standing Committee chosen by ballot if all matters of importance are to be handed over to a committee without the protection of the ballot? The conspicuous success with which the institution of the Caucus has been acclimatised in Bombay by

TELEGRAMS.

THE DERBY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The following are the probable starters :—

Friar's Balsam, Ossory, Orbit, Ayrshire, Johnny Morgan, Hazlehatch, Crowberry, Marlborough, Marmiton, Arrandale, and Simon Pure.

All the prophets plump for Friar's Balsam.

The betting is as follows :—

Four to one against Friar's Balsam ;

Five to one against Ayrshire ;

Ten to one against Crowberry ; and

Twenty-five to one against Ossory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VATICAN AND IRELAND.

PUBLICATION OF THE PAPAL BRIEF.

ROME, APRIL 29.

The expected Papal Brief regarding the boycotting and the Plan of Campaign has been published.

It directs the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland to prudently and effectually exhort their clergy and laity to abstain from taking part in the boycotting and the Plan of Campaign, which, his Holiness the Pope declares, are contrary to the spirit of Christian charity.

THE BOULANGER PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

Conflicts have occurred to-day at Toulouse between the Boulangists and the anti-Boulangists.

The cavalry had to charge and disperse the parties.

THE TIN SYNDICATE.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Tin Syndicate has collapsed.

There are buyers at 90 only.

THE DECCAN MINING CONCESSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

A London correspondent to the *Pioneer* telegraphs that Mr. Watson in a letter to the *Times* has asked to be examined before the Committee of the House of Commons in order that he may be able to give an emphatic denial to the extravagant charges made and allusions prevalent regarding the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company.

The *Pioneer's* Hyderabad correspondent telegraphs :—The Sirdar Abdul Huq has not yet replied to the interrogatories put to him in the order of his suspension. We gave up his papers to the Resident with some reluctance ten days ago. Sir Salar Jung has written a letter to Sir Asman Jah, the Prime Minister, placing the responsibility of the transaction connected with the Mining Concession on the Sirdar, and stating that he signed it on Abdul Huq's assurance that it contained all the terms agreed to by the Governments of India and Hyderabad.

Mr. Furnivall's telegram to the Company in London as cabled back to India does not, I should say, altogether represent the feeling which appears to be entertained in high places here. The Hyderabad Government is probably far from desiring to injure the Company, but will first, and above all things, protect the interests of the State independently of any others. It is believed that the Nizam does not at all object to a select committee of the House of Commons, though the law courts would have secured the thorough investigation he desires, and they will still probably be resorted to. The State, which is beyond the jurisdiction of the House of Commons, will send witnesses voluntarily, probably one officer of high position accompanied by a secretary. It might be Mr. Furdonjee, Private Secretary to the Minister.

MILITARY OFFICERS AND THE INCOME TAX.

The Government of India have decided that a military officer in receipt of a consolidated salary cannot claim exemption from income tax on any portion of the salary.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

A meeting of Mahomedans was held at Hoosein Ali Khan Bahadur's house, on Saturday, to vote farewell addresses to Lord and Lady Dufferin, and to vote against the National Congress, owing to diversity of interest. There were about seventy present.

Muhamad Muhamad Khan Bahadur was voted to the chair, and Ahmed Moideen Khan, proprietor of the *Muslim Herald*, to be secretary. Addresses to Lord and Lady Dufferin were voted.

Moulvi Syed Nizamudin Fakir Sahib, who was expected to speak against the Congress, supported the Congress in a long Hindustani speech. He said :—I shall be the first to accept the resolution for which I had been called upon to speak, but I do not hold that upon these principal grounds the general public of the Mahomedan community did not join in the National Congress. First, one of the most respectable members of the Mahomedan community of Madras, the Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, was present at the Congress as a delegate for the district of St. Thome. He, in his letter to the secretary of the National Congress, informed him that nothing could be more pleasing and honorable to him than to represent the people of Mylapore at the Congress. At a meeting of the Anjumani Moofidi Islam, Muhamad Muhamad Khan Bahadur, now chairman, Moulvi Nizamudin Khan Bahadur, Abdul Shakur Sahib, and Abdul Rahiman Sahib were elected as delegates. All three delegates were present, but Muhamad Muhamad Khan Bahadur, owing to ill-health, was unable to attend. The president of the Central Mahomedan Association, the Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, vice-president Haji Abdulla Mahomed Batcha Sahib, Mir Ansurudin Sahib Bahadur, and several members attended the Congress as delegates. There were other well known influential Mahomedans also present. There were delegates from different districts as well as from several parts of India. Under these circumstances how could it be said that the Mussulmans of India did not join the Congress? Of course, there are some Mahomedans in certain parts of India who are adverse to the Congress, especially Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, together with his followers ; but there are also Mahomedans who uphold the cause of the Congress upon substantial grounds. The Hon. Budrudin Tyabjee was one of its warm supporters. This Congress was constituted of all the nations of India, and not of Hindus, Mahomedans, Europeans, or Parsees in particular. On the other hand, all Hindus, Mahomedans, Europeans, East-Indians, and Parsees had joined the Congress. Representatives of all creeds and nations born or domiciled in or inhabiting India would undoubtedly be called Indians. For instance, he said, though I am descended from the Prophet Mahomed I am none the less a native of India. I am an Indian Mahomedan. Representatives of other races inhabiting India are equally termed Indians. The main object for which the Congress has been started is that the rights and the privileges of the Indians may be safe-guarded. The political welfare of subjects has no connection whatever with religion. We only desire that the opinion of the Indians should be asked in matters of administration. This is nothing new. It is related that during the reign of Akbari a spacious building was erected in which that great Moslem sought the counsel of Mahomedans and Hindu noblemen. The same principle was adopted by other emperors and kings. To stand against the Congress is, gentlemen, to stand against our own interests and welfare. It is also to be observed that Hindus and Mahomedan have before now been acting in concert. In olden times the Hindus had been ennobled by our kings, and had been appointed to confidential posts as Ministers and placed in other high and honourable positions. They had been heart and soul well-wishers of Mahomedan rule. At this moment the Hindus enjoy jagirs and inams conferred by our kings. How then can we raise objections to the Congress, and why should we not join the Hindus in matters relating to the interests of the general public? Therefore, I am of opinion that it is better that all Muslims should join unanimously in support of the Congress. Of course, we shall never join in any resolutions of the Congress that would be likely to be detrimental to our own interests, or to those of Government in their peaceful administration.

At this stage, the president stopped the Moulvie, remarking that they were prepared to hear arguments only against the Congress and not in its favour.

The speaker and some others present insisted that he should be heard.

The president overruling him, the Moulvie left the meeting with a large number of others.

Those who were left behind adopted the resolution, and decided to send copies to Syed Ahmed and to Lord Dufferin.

MR. A. DALGLEISH SHOT BY A PATHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Information has reached the Government of India that Mr. Andrew Dalgleish, the well-known Central Asian traveller, has been shot between Karakoram and Whabza Zilga, on the way to Yarkund, by a Kakar Pathan. The body is being brought to Leh for burial. No further particulars of the unfortunate occurrence have yet been received.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

A Srinagar telegram in the *Morning Post* states that Mr. Dalgleish, the well-known traveller, has been shot dead by Yarkhandis and his followers disgraced by being shaved.

FIRE AT THE CAWNPORE JUTE MILL

The Cawnpore Jute Mill was partially destroyed by fire yesterday.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, APRIL 30.

Sir Lepel Griffin leaves Indore to-morrow morning for Bombay, and sails by the mail steamer of 4th May.

STORM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

Calcutta was visited by a smart gale last evening. Large trees on the Maidan and others in the principal thoroughfares were uprooted. The northern division of the town escaped the fury of the storm. The damage done to the southern suburbs was much greater.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Bombay mails of the 13th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 28.

The Hall Line s.s. Locksley Hall arrived here to-day.

LISBON, APRIL 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore left here for Bombay, at 6 a.m., to-day.

PENANG, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4 1-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account (New).	100⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. do.	72 5-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	42 9-16

KAMAL KHAN met his death, it seems, in a border foray. At one time a sowar in a Punjab Cavalry regiment, he left the service on account of an imagined grievance against the Government, and ever since he has led a life of wild adventure as a robber chief on the north-west frontier. His professional attentions were impartially directed to both sides of the frontier, and British subjects, and the tribesmen suffered at his hands. He had the reputation of having stolen a larger number of horses and rifles from the troops in Peshawar than any other artist in that line. Probably his greatest exploit on British territory was an audacious attack, two years ago, on a picquet of Bengal Cavalry, only one man of which escaped with his life. Latterly Kamal Khan must have been hard put to it. For a year past, indeed, he was hunted from place to place. The tribesmen were so incensed against him that, it is said, he was afraid to sleep in the same village for two consecutive nights.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 13.

"LOVE rules the court, the camp, the grove." At least love ruled in the days B. B., that is to say, in the days before Bismarck. The great German has spent twelve days in trying to put an extinguisher upon the little god Cupid and hasn't succeeded yet. Very appropriately he began on April 1. It will, not improbably, prove that there was more in the date than was suspected by the big Chancellor, and he may yet give a new lease of life to the tradition which leads to the 1st of April being avoided by those intent on serious enterprises. Almost as much interest has been taken in this country in the love difficulties of the Princess Victoria of Germany and Prince Alexander of Battenberg as if the Princess were a daughter instead of a grand-daughter of the Queen. The phases of the conflict, in which on one side are three Victorias, a Queen-Empress, an Empress, and a Princess, and on the other a man-creature, as strong-minded American females say, are followed with sympathising curiosity. One singular feature in metropolitan journalism is worth mentioning. All the journals most given to gush, of whom it might have been predicted that in such an issue they would have taken the side of the love-lorn Princess, are backing up the Chancellor and telling the Princess she ought to be ashamed of herself for wishing to wed the man she loves What has she, forsooth, to do with love? She is a Princess. Be her lover ever so gallant and loveable, if he have incurred the dislike of the Czar of Russia she must put her love aside and sacrifice her holiest feelings! This is the doctrine preached by some of our journals, to the amused wonder and sometimes bewilderment of their readers.

There are aspects of the Berlin difficulty other than those which affect the young people immediately interested. Foremost among these is the conduct of Prince Bismarck. A Radical Chancellor could not have acted with scantier respect to his monarch than has the German Absolutist statesman. It is not that he gave unpalatable advice to his Sovereign. That it may have been his duty to do. But that Bismarck should have endeavoured to make his monarch subservient to himself and when he found the battle was going against him should have invoked the aid of the Press and accepted the support of public meetings,—this it is which is most surprising and which makes one think that not alone the Princess Victoria and Prince Alexander have taken temporary leave of their senses—for say the wise all love is a species of madness—but that older and wiser heads than theirs are not quite straight. To most English people there seems nothing in the Russian plea put forward by Prince Bismarck, inasmuch as the alliance would make Alexander, by the terms of the Berlin Treaty, an impossible candidate for the Bulgarian throne. This was the view the St. Petersburg papers took when the crisis was new. Now, however, they have taken a precisely opposite cue and are fulminating against the betrothal of the German youth and maiden.

The subserviency of the Prussian Chancellor to Russia, the manner in which he is prepared to sacrifice everything and embroil the country in a serious crisis to save the *amour propre* of the Czar, is another of the amazing aspects of the situation. "A good understanding with the Czar" on the part of Germany, interpreted by Bismarck, means complete subserviency not to the interests of the Russian Empire, but to the personal caprice of the most passionate man in Europe. The whole matter can end in one way, and one only. Of course, the young people will be betrothed sooner or later and equally of course they will marry, with consequences not unlike those following upon the cursing of the Cardinal of Rheims. I refrain from prediction. The wise will have placed you in possession of later developments of the drama before these comments can reach you. But, at this moment, I may say it is clearly among the possibilities that Prince Bismarck may soon be rusticating on his farm at Varzin and Prince Hohenlohe be wearing the Chancellor's robes. The forthcoming visit of the Queen to Berlin will not mend matters, but, if anything, will precipitate the crisis. That Viennese wit was a little "too previous" who said, nearly a week ago, "Prince Bismarck has encountered these Victorias and has been victorious over them all." For my part, I would, in an encounter of this kind, back youth against age, and young love against aged prudence. This year, next year,—it will not be long before the Empress Victoria's name-child is Princess Alexander of Battenberg.

Mr. William Tayler, of Patna, did not get much countenance from Sir John Gorst the other night, the excellent article in the *Times*, to which I referred last week, notwithstanding. Lord Cross, apparently, is desirous of standing by the traditions of the office and of not dealing with so old a grievance. Sir Roper Lethbridge has undertaken the championship of Sir Frederick Halliday's *bete noire*, and is determined to push the claims of the octogenian ex-civilian for justice to the uttermost. Sir Roper is a most energetic man and kindly withal, but somehow, probably through no fault of his, conspicuous success does not always mark the enterprises with which he is from time to time connected. In this instance everyone, except those specially interested to the contrary, must wish him speedy and most abundant success, and old William Tayler a public rehabilitation.

This has been a week of great political activity, though not so far as Parliament is concerned. Our easy-going hereditary legislators have only just begun to return to town from their holidays, and until last night the popular chamber has not been engaged with any really serious or exciting business. The appearance of the House of Commons at almost every sitting has been dreary in the extreme : we have had one count-out and almost a second ; at one time, on Wednesday afternoon, during the long discussion on Mr. Blane's Bill for the relief of tenants in perpetuity, there was not a single Conservative member present, and the attendance of the public has been more meagre than at any previous period this remarkably tame session. A few nights ago I counted four strangers in the Lobby! The authorities of the House say that the alteration of the hours has had the effect of reducing the number of visitors, but I should say that the falling off is due rather to the lack of excitement in the proceedings. At any rate, during the past seven or eight days, so far as politics are concerned, there has been more of interest to the public outside the House of Commons than inside. To begin with, there was the—shall I call it theatrical display?—of the Parnellites in Ireland on Sunday, which has shown in one sense at least that Mr. Balfour's somewhat unfortunate remark as to the result of coercion was not literally true, and which, to quote the exaggerated language of a well-known evening paper—not the *Pall Mall Gazette*, now the most meek of party organs—did not pass off without "bloody work." Then Lord Randolph Churchill went down to Birmingham and made a speech patronising Mr. Goschen and praising the Government for having become Tory Democrats. This characteristic oration was followed by Lord Salisbury's suggestive address in "gallant little Wales," which was listened to by an immense number of persons, but which is not likely to convert the Welsh people to Conservatism. Then there was the much-talked-of banquet at the Devonshire Club to Mr. Chamberlain, at which there was quite a remarkable exchange of compliments between Gladstonians and Hartingtonians, so remarkable indeed, that many of the more ardent followers of the G. O. M. do not hesitate to say in private that the thing was carried too far. Finally, on Wednesday, the Caucus, under the guidance of those astute wire-pullers, Sir J. Kitson and Mr. Schnadhorst, pronounced judgment—unfavourable judgment—on the Ritchie Bill; Mr. Gladstone took advantage of the dinner given to him by Sir Walter Foster to provide his adherents with another weapon of attack against the Government, and Mr. Balfour at St. James's Hall treated a very large gathering of his admirers to a discourse, the tone of which seemed to show that the cares of office do not sit heavily on his shoulders.

Mr. Balfour, when County Reform and the Budget came upon the scene, ceased to be quite as much *en evidence* as formerly, but the demonstration of last Sunday with its *sequelæ* has brought his name once more prominently before the public. Some of his strongest friends are inclined to blame him for having afforded the Parnellites so splendid an opportunity of making capital for their cause. The Chief Secretary himself probably regrets having made the boast which so seriously fluttered the Home Rule camp and led to Sunday's commotion. The Parnellites claim to have gained a great moral victory, for, although their meetings were suppressed, or rather forbidden, they are said to have fully answered the purpose of showing that the National League, so far from having been exterminated in the proclaimed districts, is, in the picturesque language of an Irish journal, "alive and kicking." Certainly there was some "kicking" on Sunday, and rather serious charges are brought against Colonel Turner, the officer responsible for the maintenance of order in Ennis. It shows the irony of fate, however, that the only person who appears to have been badly injured in the affray was the representative of the *Irish Times*, a paper which is well known for its hostility to the Nationalists. After the prolonged and heated discussion raised by Mr. Parnell last night on the conduct of Colonel Turner and other officers in charge of the military and the police at Ennis, Mr. Balfour must more than ever regret that he so needlessly gave offence to the Irish members. The Chief Secretary has wonderfully improved of late as a speaker, but even though one may agree that he deserves all the handsome things that his intimates say about him, it is impossible to be blind to his faults. His besetting sin is a desire to say smart things, and he thinks too much about Whately's *rhetoric*. In spite of all his cleverness—and nobody can deny that he possesses this quality in abundance—Mr. Balfour has yet to learn the lesson, *ars est celare artem*. If the right hon. gentleman would think a little less about the rules of rhetoric and more about the simple facts of the particular business which may be under consideration at the time he would do better. Fortunately, matters are at the present time made much worse by the presence of his choleric but well-meaning colleague, Colonel King-Harman. He cannot trouble or be troubled by the Irish Party just now, but it is to be afraid that the pleasure of his trip to the Cape may be somewhat marred when he hears that the Bill granting him a salary as Under-Secretary for Ireland is being more vehemently opposed than ever. When the matter comes on again the rejection of the Bill will be moved by Mr. John Morley, that is, if, in the meantime, the Government do not think the easiest solution of the matter will be to drop the project altogether. It is suggested that this is what may happen ; but can the Government abandon the measure after all that has happened? The gallant member for the Isle of Thanet is not exactly an ideal Under-Secretary, but there he is, and it would be an act of great meanness for the Government to throw him, or rather his fairly-earned salary, over. Of course, there is no such thing as jealousy among the gentlemen who fight under Mr. Parnell's banner. If there were Mr. John Dillon would come in for a share of it. He, at all events, cannot complain of social ostracism. No important Liberal function of the higher sort seems to be complete without "honest John Dillon" as some of his friends call him. On Wednesday night he was one of the select company invited by Sir W. Foster to meet Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir George Trevelyan at the National Liberal Club. Just before the party sat down to dinner it transpired that a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Dillon had been prepared and signed. He is not altogether unaccustomed to this sort of thing, and his dinner was probably not spoilt by thoughts of the detective who might be lurking outside.

The general political situation is hardly likely to be affected by the sudden change in the attitude of the Liberal Party towards the Local Government Bill, though some timid Conservatives are afraid that dire consequences to the Ministry may result from the introduction of that measure, and certainly they will not have everything their own way as at one time seemed probable. It is becoming clearer every day that no opposition will be offered on the part of the Conservatives, and as Mr. Stansfeld, who is leading in this matter on the Liberal side, intimated that the second reading would not be challenged by his friends, there is a good chance of the Bill becoming law this session, though, perhaps, in a somewhat altered form. The feelings of the Country party have not changed, but they see the inutility of attempting to defeat the measure, and are accepting the inevitable with as good a grace as possible. But the terms they apply in private to the authors of the Bill which, in spite of what Lord Salisbury said at Carnarvon the other day, deals the most serious blow that has yet been levelled at the Squirearchy, is far from flattering to those eminent statesmen. Only a day or two ago I was shown a letter from one of Lord Salisbury's supporters in the House of Lords, in which some pretty strong things were said as to the practice of stealing the clothes of people who are bathing. The Prime Minister laboured hard, unsuccessfully, if we are to believe the *Standard* and the *St. James's Gazette*, to prove that the Kitchie Bill is neither revolutionary nor Radical. The peer, to whose letter I have referred, evidently thinks otherwise, for he goes on to say that he would sooner have Home Rule granted to Ireland than that England should be ruined. I do not know how far these views may be shared by his colleagues, but if the majority should be of his way of thinking we may expect lively times in the House of Lords. The general opinion, however, is, that if the measure should reach the Lords this session they will pass it, not because they agree with it, but partly because it is proposed by a Conservative Government, and partly because it would be imprudent just at this moment to seem to be the only order standing in the way of this concession to Demos. The Prime Minister, when trying the other day to justify the policy of himself and his colleagues, made a good point by referring to what he promised in his Newport speech, but some of his arguments were rather curious, not to say subtle. To represent the Gladstonians as praising the Bill in order to transfer to it some of their own unpopularity and thereby injure the Tories, is really, as the leading Conservative organ is obliged to confess, to attribute to the Radicals a Machiavellian instinct with which they have not hitherto been credited. Sir William Harcourt, in his not ill-natured speech at York last night, described Lord Salisbury as a difficult man to please. "If we oppose his measures we are factious, if we support them we are insidious foes." There was more truth in Sir William Harcourt's further remark, that what the Prime Minister dreads even more than the approval of the Radicals is the "smothered discontent of his own followers." Even so loyal a Ministerialist as Sir Robert Fowler, who is a county magnate as well as a city Alderman, holds that the Bill was not required, and regrets that it was introduced, though he intends to vote for it. Many Conservatives foresee that Lord Salisbury's sop to the democracy will prove a powerful weapon in the hands of the Parnellites, and something like positive alarm has been created in certain quarters by the use which Mr. Gladstone in his speech at the National Liberal Club the night before last made of Mr. Smith's rather indiscreet admissions to Sir E. Watkin. Quite a large crop of objections to the Bill, as it stands, was propounded by the Caucus on Wednesday, but these are harmless in comparison with the question so inconveniently raised by that former supporter of the Government, Sir E. Watkin, and accentuated by Mr. Gladstone. The Liberals have been very angry with the Leader of the House for wishing to curtail the debate on the second reading, and Mr. Smith has had to give way, but if the discussion last night is to be taken as a criterion there was no necessity for the concession. After Mr. Stansfeld's statement, that no obstacle would be raised to the second reading, one would have thought that the best thing would be to get into Committee as soon as possible in order to give ample time for the consideration of the amendments. The somewhat fierce hostility that has been raised to portions of the Budget has not been materially allayed by the modifications promised by Mr. Goschen to the carters yesterday ; and in response to a very strong feeling on the part of the Radicals, who were displeased with the mildness of his criticisms on Thursday evening, Mr. Gladstone is going to make a vigorous attack on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's mode of dealing with the Death duties. Among Liberals there is a growing feeling that the time has come for a more equitable equalization of the duties on real and personal property than now exists, and a very important debate is expected on the amendment of which the Leader of the Opposition has given notice.

People are again talking of the probable return of Lord Randolph Churchill to the Ministry, but enquiry seems to show that the rumours which have been in everybody's mouth during the past few days are without substantial basis. I have observed that similar reports always circulate whenever the noble Lord, the member for Paddington, is pleased to say anything favourable of the Government. At Birmingham, the other night, he, no doubt, went rather further than he has previously done, but in the present circumstances the chances appear to be against his becoming this session at all events a colleague of Lord Salisbury. Who sets these rumours afloat? Some Conservatives, whose views are reflected by the *St. James's Gazette*, compare "our only Hero," as they style him, to M. Boulanger, and insinuate that he owes much of his popularity to the employment of methods, not entirely dissimilar to those which have made the ex Commandant, of Clermont-Ferrand, the idol of the French masses. Lobby gossips say that Sir John Gorst was offered the new judgeship shortly to be created, but that he preferred to remain in political life. It is now reported that the honour in question will be conferred on Sir William Marriott, but I can hardly believe that it is part of the arrangement that his seat as member for Brighton is to be taken by Mr. Chamberlain's son, who was at Cambridge a few years ago, and who has just finished his education in Germany. It would be curious if Sir W. Marriott should be succeeded in the representation of the Queen of Watering Places by the son of the man to the vilification of whom the Judge-Advocate-General owes his political prosperity.

On Monday Mr. King is to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he can state how many officers are now drawing Colonel's allowances in India, and how many officers altogether are now drawing Colonel's allowances, the payment of which is borne on the Indian Exchequer ; whether an officer "on Colonel's allowances," payable by the Indian Government if he resides in Ceylon or in any part of the world except India, is permitted to draw his allowances in England in full sterling value, whereas if he resides in India, his allowances are converted at the rate of two shillings and a half-penny the rupee, the value of the rupee being at present under one shilling and fivepence, thereby entailing upon him a loss from 25 to 30 per cent. of his income as compared with his brother officers in precisely the same position residing elsewhere ; whether he will state the entire sum saved to the Indian Exchequer per annum by this mode of settling accounts with the officers who reside in India ; and whether the Government will consider the advisability of altering a policy which has the effect of dissuading officers, trained and acclimatised in India, from residing in that country after retirement.

On the following evening Mr. R. A. Allison, one of the Liberal members for Cumberland, is to ask Sir John Gorst whether his attention has been called to the statement of the Burma correspondent of the *Times* on the 9th instant, that the recent policy of disarming the Burmese population has been a lamentable mistake ; whether the policy is being still pursued, and whether any papers will be laid upon the table of the House in reference to the subject and the grounds on which it was adopted.

Sir G. Campbell intends, on the consideration of the Army Estimates, to move that the present system of enlistment for an intermediary period neither short nor long is not satisfactory, and that the military forces of the Crown cannot be put on a footing to meet the needs of the Empire till there is a broad distinction between short service soldiers, not ordinarily sent abroad and permitted to retire to a great reserve for Home defence as soon as they are qualified, and long service professional soldiers for India and other foreign stations.

Things look very unpleasant for Sir Horace Rumbold. If her Majesty's Ambassador at Athens is at all of a sensitive nature he is likely to see a good deal in print which will make him very uncomfortable. Mr. Cordery, too, has come Home at a wrong time. He arrived on Monday last. By this time his ears must have tingled a good deal, his left ear especially, for some very uncomplimentary things have been said about him lately. No one here believes that Sir Horace Rumbold would have obtained a single Halli Sicca rupee from the Treasury at Hyderabad but for the "countenance" of the Resident. Mr. Peter Mac Lagan, M.P., backed by a well-known Englishman possessing interests in Hyderabad, in the House of Commons, and the *St. James's Gazette* outside, between them will make matters particularly unpleasant for all the parties to the successful demand on the Hyderabad Treasury. Nor will his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Lord Lytton escape censure. Their letters will rise in judgment against them, and before the matter dies away and is (if only temporarily) forgotten they will be sorry they wrote complimentarily to or for Sir Horace when he was starting on his prospecting tour in the East. It is not believed here that the claimant had any ground whatever for consideration at the hands of his Highness or of his Minister. Even if his ancestors were in the firm of Mr. Palmer and Co. when Sir Charles Metcalfe interfered with their "lucrative" operations, Sir Horace Rumbold has no position in justice or aught else. You know many of the facts in this scandalous case, but some may come to the surface here which are kept below ground in India. Among these will be found a letter in last night's *St. James's Gazette*, signed "Y." It should not be difficult to identify the writer. He gives some most startling instances of over-charges, not to say anything stronger, made by the Palmer firm. What, however, I have not seen anywhere stated is the handsome manner in which Wm. Palmer and his relatives were treated by the Nizam after the failure of the firm. A letter, dated 16th March, 1840, is extant, addressed by old Wm. Palmer to General Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad, in which that gentleman describes the pensions he and his family received from the State as follows :—

"I receive .....per month	Rs.	2,500
My brother.....	"	1,000
My son, Mr. W. Palmer	"	600
My nephew, Mr. H. Arrow	"	400"

For more than twenty years after that date these handsome payments were continued, at least so far as Mr. Wm. Palmer was concerned. Say, this amount was enjoyed for thirty years only, and a simple sum in arithmetic will show that, not counting interest, over sixteen lakhs of rupees (not as now depreciated, but) worth two shillings each, have been paid to the Palmer family. *They*, at least, ought to forbear pressing any so-called "claims." There is much sympathy expressed here in Anglo-Indian circles with Sir Asman Jah, the Minister, with Mehdi Ali, the Political and Financial Secretary, and with others responsible for the administration of affairs in the State. No secret is made of the fact that the Minister must have been subjected to unusual influences before he consented to pay Sir Horace Rumbold three lakhs of rupees. The *Bombay Gazette* leader of March 20, going fully into the question, has been read in a good many quarters, and is being much commented upon. Sir Horace has received Rs. 55,000 ; it is hoped here that he will receive no further amount.

I see the *Morning Post*, in the ably-written columns devoted each Wednesday to agricultural topics, in its issue of the day before yesterday draws special attention to the successful agricultural exhibition recently held in Songad and to the enterprise of Kathiawar generally. The writer of this communication is one of the ablest scientific agriculturists of the day. I hope he may be induced to follow agricultural doings in India and make hims lf acquainted with what is being done. That is a department in which a little more scientific common-sense would be of advantage. The paragraph to which I refer is evidently based upon the letters of your special correspondent at Songad.

IT is officially announced that all the foreign Jews in Odessa who amount to 10,000 families, chiefly of Roumanian and Austrian nationality, will shortly be expelled.

MR. ROSCOE CONKLING, who as a member of the United States Senate, had a long political quarrel with President Garfield, which culminated in the latter being shot by Guiteau, is lying at the point of death with scarcely a chance of recovery. He has an abscess in the ear which has affected the brain, and his death is expected hourly. The illness is said to have had its origin in the blizard. While struggling to reach home during the storm, Mr. Conkling lost his way in Union-square, being blinded by the snow, and wandered around in the drifts for over twenty minutes before regaining knowledge of his surroundings. Finally he reached home in an almost exhausted condition, and although he had apparently recovered on the following day, the cold which he had contracted grew worse, until about a fortnight ago, when he complained of pain in his head and ear. His doctor pronounced him to be suffering from an abscess in the ear. The ailment increased until meningitis developed, and the brain became affected.

MR. F. HENVEY ON EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JEYPUR, APRIL 28.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Maharaja's College and to those of the Rajput School took place at Jeypur on Saturday last, at 8 a.m., in the College building, which was tastefully decorated. There was a large gathering under the presidency of Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., the British Resident. His Highness the Maharaja, the members of the Jeypur Council, and several other gentlemen of the place, amongst whom were Dr. T. H. Hendley, Surgeon-Major, and Col. S. S. Jacob, R.E., Executive Engineer, honoured the occasion with their presence. The proceedings commenced with the examination of a few boys of the senior classes by the Prime Minister, Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandra Mukharji, after which some boys were required to recite a few poetical passages from their English text-books, and they went through their parts creditably. The chairman then, assisted by the principal of the college, gave away the prizes consisting of medals, books, paper, pens, &c., at the conclusion of which he delivered the following instructive address :—

Boys of the Maharaja's College,—With his Highness's permission I wish to say a few words of farewell to you, and, as my remarks are chiefly addressed to the elder boys who understand English, I will speak to you in my own tongue. I need not dwell upon the practical advantages of education. They are patent to all. Education opens the road to an honorable career. But education is not only a means to an end, but also an end in itself. Just as the soldier by the use of clubs and other gymnastics exercises his muscles and trains his body to perfection, so the wise man exercises his mind that he may make the best use of the faculties with which God has gifted him. Education, however, is of little value unless accompanied by good conduct. I appeal to you, elder boys, to quit yourselves like honest and honorable men and to set a good example to your younger brethren. I myself was once member of the sixth form of a great public school in England, and I know well what immense influence for good or evil the elder boys exert upon their comrades. Do not suppose that learning entitles you to be conceited and insubordinate and disrespectful to those who are set in authority over you. It was not so that the Roman poet understood the matter when he said that culture tends to soften the character and to prevent it from becoming ferocious. Reflect rather upon what is written in your own scriptures, wherein you read what stress is laid by the sages of India upon the virtues of humility and reverence. Do not be carried away by the notion that western learning and western civilization teach a contrary lesson : insomuch that as Shakespeare says :—

"Liberty plucks justice by the nose,
The baby beats the nurse and quite athwart
Goes all decorum."

This would be a grand mistake. The English nation has won its way to glory not only by courage and love of liberty, but also by self-control, by its law-abiding practice, and by its deep reverence for constituted authority when legitimately exercised. My last words to you are—Try to be learned if you can ; but above all things try to be good, as all of you may, with the blessing of God. Gentlemen of the Rajput School, by wealth, by position, by influence, you are the natural leaders of the people. See that you fall not, by reason of ignorance, into the condition of a degraded and worthless aristocracy. No more pitiable condition can be imagined. Knowledge is power, as we are all of us aware, and in these days the battle is neither to the swift, nor to the strong, nor even to the noble, but to the learned and to the good. It has been well said that the German victories were in great measure won by the schoolmaster. I would have you so train yourselves that you may take an intelligent interest in your own affairs, and in the management of your estates, and may avoid falling into the hands of designing *kamdars*. I wish well to the nobles of this State. Many of them are my personal friends, and I should like to see their sons fitted by education to take a prominent part in the administration of the country. I bid you all a hearty farewell!

With this the proceedings came to a close. Mr. Henvey left Jeypur on Monday, to join his new appointment at Indore as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. He carried with him the sincere esteem and the best wishes of his Highness the Maharaja and of all classes of his Highness's subjects. During his stay at Jeypur he took great interest in the progress and welfare of the people, especially in their education, and it was owing to his advice and encouragement that great improvement was effected in the Department of Public Instruction.

CURSETJEE SOOKLAJEE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Poor Camatee Nursoo's letter, in your issue of Saturday last, illustrates strangely the way in which the local police go to work. At one time they called to their aid Mr. P. N. Wadia, of Gilder Street, at another time the Adamjees and Sultanallys of the Jamatkhana, and, at last, the illiterate Nursoos and Eucoos of the Camateepoora bye-lanes are invited to speak to the value of their gallantry in ejecting the unfortunate women from Sooklajee Street and throwing them broadcast over almost all the respectable quarters of the town. Where had these Adamjees and Nursoos been, Mr. Editor, for the last twenty-five years, that they now awoke from Queen Anne's sleep to petition Government on their alleged woes which have an existence only in the imagination of the police? It is now high time, sir, that the Government should interfere and put an end to this standing social disgrace of the city, notwithstanding the ridiculous attempts of some hired-do-nothing persons to throw dust in the eyes of Government by getting up petitions and letters in the names of poor guileless Camatee people, who have really no voice in them. The question has, so to speak, become a question of the Police *vs.* the Public, and the sooner it is decided once for all by Government the better for a large number of the public suffering from this

SOCIAL PEST.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 1.—May Day.
" 2.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 3.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 4.—Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
" 5.—Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Gymnastic Institution.
" 7.—Bank Holiday (Scotland).
High Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Departure of Parsee Cricketers.
" 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 12.—Month of Ramazan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
" 20.—Pentecost.
" 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
" 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
" 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

ACCORDING to the *Penang Gazette*, the large island of Erbe, on the other side of Borneo, has disappeared. The master of the German brig Albert Reimann reports that about 8 a.m., on January 31, 1886, the position of the vessel being fixed by bearings of the Caroline Islands, he passed over the charted position of the island. The weather was clear and the sea smooth, but no trace of an island could be seen in the locality assigned to Erbe Island.

ACCORDING to the *Bengal Times*, 112 deaths have been ascertained

LORD SALISBURY ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Lord Salisbury on Tuesday, April 10, addressed a large public meeting held in the pavilion at Carnarvon. The building, which is estimated to hold 10,000 persons, was completely filled. The chair was taken by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and a large number of prominent Conservatives were on the platform. An address of welcome was presented to Lord Salisbury from the Welsh divisions of the National Union of Conservative Associations. Lord Penrhyn subsequently moved a vote of confidence in the Government. Mr. W. R. M. Wynne, who spoke in Welsh, seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. Lord Salisbury, who on rising to reply, was enthusiastically cheered contrasted the position of the Conservative party three years ago when he addressed a meeting in Wales and its position now. He thought they had a right to look back with something like satisfaction at the contrast in general affairs between that time and the present.

He could not mention foreign affairs without speaking of the loss which a kindred nation, and indeed the whole European community, had suffered through the death of that great monarch who passed away a few weeks ago. Our condolence was the stronger on account of the illness with which the Emperor William's distinguished son and successor was smitten. Few lives had been looked to with more interest than that of the present Emperor of Germany, who, since he had been on the throne, had fully satisfied all the hopes and aspirations formed respecting him. With respect to foreign affairs generally, he would merely repeat his conviction that all the rulers of Europe, without exception, were struggling hard to prevent any calamity resulting from racial or other conflicts into which the circumstances of the time might possibly draw their peoples, and that for the present there was every hope of their doing it with success. With regard to the policy of her Majesty's Government, he observed that their opponents were in the habit of claiming it as their own, and of saying that the Conservatives had continued it from them. If the Liberals in making that claim were speaking merely of Lord Rosebery's six months' policy, he (Lord Salisbury) would not have much fault to find with their contentions; but when he was told that the policy of her Majesty's present Government in foreign affairs was that of Lord Granville continued, he must energetically disclaim the supposition. The Government policy was not Lord Granville's policy, either in its methods, or, he might be permitted to say, in its results; and if his hearers had any doubt of the latter assertion, he would ask them to consider what was three years ago the condition of South Africa, Egypt, and Afghanistan compared with the present state of those countries.

The Government had, he admitted, encountered good fortune in several respects. Mr. Goschen, for instance, had joined them and would be associated with one of the most important financial measures of the century. Another of the Government's pieces of good fortune was that they had been able to entrust to the hands of Mr. Chamberlian the settlement of a dispute which was peculiarly menacing, from the fact that it threatened to bring into antagonism the two nations of the world which were most closely allied by language and by history. A settlement had been gained through Mr. Chamberlain's instrumentality which was characterized by the marks of every durable settlement that ever existed. It was a compromise, namely, of claims and feelings on both sides, and was a monument and stamp of the peaceful disposition of both the nations which had entered into it. The policy which had been followed in that case was the policy of the Government generally. Turning to the Local Government Bill, the Premier said he differed from Lord Randolph Churchill in his opinion that the Bill had no enemies.

The Radicals knew that to oppose it directly might embarrass them with their constituents, so they had adopted the plan of saying that they liked it, in the hope of attaching to it some of their own unpopularity. He denied that the Bill was a Radical measure, and pointed to his own speech two yearsago at Newport when he stated that popularly elected councils and the reference to them of difficult questions in the liquor trade would probably form part of a measure for the reform of local Government. He contended that the amount of power which would be transferred from the squirearchy was exceedingly small. He deprecated the attitude assumed towards the Bill by the licensed victuallers, whom he warned that, if they succeeded in striking out the provisions in the Bill to which they objected, the result would be an interference with the liberty of the subject which he, for one, would very much deplore.

His lordship next touched on the tithe question, and, in conclusion, referred to Irish affairs. He belived there existed, and was ever growing, a feeling in favour of the unity of the empire.

He thought there was much cause for rejoicing in regard to the sister country; for, though much distress still existed in Ireland, it was the result of the long disquiet which had caused capital rather to seek the most backward South American republic than to go to Ireland for investment. The remedy must be to secure a return of law and order. He thought that the present Government had done much in that respect, and that without resorting to the stringent measures of their predecessors. The Government had succeeded in relieving the people from the terror of the National League—from their terror of that sinister association whose aim was theft and whose mode of operation had too often been murder. Though he believed that there might for some time exist a nucleus of discontent in Ireland, though there might be that objection to consolidation which was the evil attending all small States in process of consolidation; yet resistance would disappear so soon as the salutary hopelessness had set in among the Irish people that they could not exact any change in their political condition by disregarding the rights and property and lives of their neighbours. Much might be done for Ireland by restoring the free course of industry which the accidents of the past had stopped; and, considering the seriousness of the political questions which were looming in the distance—the relations of capital and labour having to be considered in the midst of envy and competition from other nations, which, unless we were united, would end in still further diminishing our means of supporting our vast industrial population—he appealed to all, instead of wasting time and resources and faculties in their own separate antagonisms, to teach the people that their inevitable and indissoluble end was to be united, that a great future lay before them, and that together they would carry forward to a splendid destiny the might and grandeur of a United Kingdom.

ENGLAND, TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—Negotiations for a direct understanding between England and Turkey upon Egyptian affairs are likely to be resumed at an early date. When Lord Edward Cecil lately visited this capital the Sultan, in an audience which he granted him, stated that he was most anxious for a good understanding between himself and England concerning Egypt. Unfortunately, he said, circumstances over which he had no control compelled him, much against his will to break off, or rather to suspend, the negotiations for a final Convention at the time of Sir H. C. Wolff's mission. Now, however, he was again prepared to take up the thread of those negotiations and he requested Lord Edward, on his return to England, to acquaint his father (Lord Salisbury) of his Majesty's desire. A telegram has lately reached the Porte from the British Premier to the effect that her Majesty's Government was equally desious that the affairs of Egypt should be reorganized and put on a sound footing both for the present and the future, and that the British Government would be prepared to give favourable consideration to any proposals the Porte might have to make on the subject. But, the despatch added, the Porte must not this time attempt to play play fast and loose with England. The despatch being in French, the exact phrase is: "Le Government Anglais ne subira pas un nouvel echec." Upon the strength of this favourable reply to its overtures, the Porte is now preparing to despatch to London a Special Commissioner, and the choice lies between Hassan Fehmi Pasha and Artin Dadian, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Most probably the latter will receive the appointment.

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THE MARRIAGE OF MAJOR TUCKER.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following account of the marriage of Miss Emma Booth and Commissioner Tucker—a former Assistant Commissioner in the Punjaub District of the Bombay Presidency, it describes him!—which took place in the Salvation Army, Congress Hall at Clapton, on the 10th ult:—

The "Army's" Congress Hall at Clapton is by no means an easy place to get to, nor is it in any sense a beautiful edifice; still it presented a decidedly cheery and animated appearance yesterday, for from all quarters of the globe "officers," as well as many of the rank-and-file of the devoted enthusiasts who work under the orders of the "General," assembled to witness what was termed the "Anglo-Indian" wedding of Miss Emma Moss Booth to Commissioner F. De Latour Tucker, who has for some time been conducting the affairs of the Salvation Army in India. Mr. Tucker is the grand-son of Henry St. George Tucker, who was a director of the old East India Company, and both his father and he himself held important positions in the Indian Civil Service. However, feeling a strong desire to assist in the work of evangelising the native population of India, Mr. Tucker resigned his appointment as an Assistant Commissioner in the Panjaub District of the Bombay Presidency and joined the "Army." Mindful of a prophecy of the famous Brahmo Chunder Sen to the effect that "When Christ steps out of trousers and shoes India will accept Him," the Commissioner adopted the native garb and turban, and, as a rule, goes about barefooted. He is a slight, pale-faced man, with a high forehead and somewhat mournful eye, and an enthusiastic expression. He wore loose silk Indian ropes, over which was the "S.A." jersy, and on his head a delicate apricot-coloured turban, on which was the word "Muktifauj" on a yellow band—the Hindostanee of the "Army." Near to him on the platform in the vast hall sat the bride, a delicate-looking girl of a refined cast of face, dressed in the well-known blue serge costume, but without the black bonnet, her own fair hair being tossed all over her head in profusion. Around them on the platform were grouped the General and all the Booth family—Messrs. Bramwell and Herbert Booth, Mrs. Booth-Clibborn—known in France as the "Marechale"—Miss Eva Booth, Mrs. Booth, senior, and several remarkably fine babies. The band, which played at intervals, was grouped to the rear of the principal officers in front of a brilliant-coloured black-cloth, representing a hero—presumably the Commissioner—on an elephant, watching a large red-and-black striped tiger attacking a snake; and in honour of the day and in recognition of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker are going to work in India, the members had mounted variegated turbans of blue, read, and striped gauze. The hall was filled with about 5,000 people, chiefly "soldiers" and "sisters," the majority of whom had paid 5s. each for admission in order to help to make up the £5,000 "wedding present" the General desired to give the young couple to start work with. In front of the stage was a group of recently-converted native Indians, both men and women, of the Tamil and Cingalese nations. They brought tom-toms and what seemed a huge banjo with them, and small silver and copper cymbals with which to accompany their at all events well-intentioned and earnest singing of hymns in the native tongue. The usual flags and mottoes, such as "Through Clapton to the World," decorated the hall, and a small select "bodyguard" of 10 "lassies," wearing white sashes, on which was embroidered in red the word "Hallelujah!" was in attendance on the bride. The "General" personally conducted the ceremony, which began with a short address and a hymn, followed by a prayer in vigorous and, indeed, excellent English from Major Muya Bhai," who was dressed in long grey robes covered with a peach-coloured scarf, and spoke very fervently. Mrs. Booth-Clibborn—La Marechale—who has considerable personal attractions and a distinctly winning way with her, then spoke and prayed with much strong emotion that many near her were moved to tears. When the Indian "soldiers" had given a small sacred concert to the accompaniment of their native instruments, General Booth read a psalm, and introduced the converted "captain" of certain Hindoo "Forty thieves," who gave a highly excitable account of his "experiences," which were translated by the "major" acting as interpreter. The "articles of marriage" were then read, in which the contracting parties bound themselves to devote their lives and themselves, and all their energies and possessions to the interests, and to further the work of the Army. There are some six of these "articles," of which the first is that the parties solemnly assert that they are not marrying "to seek their own happiness," but because they believe that "in unity of life and purpose they can best work for the Army"; and the last is that their home shall always be a "Salvation Army officer's quarters." Special words were then said by bride and bridegroom to the effect that neither would "ever seek to prevent the other giving away, or doing anything, or suffering anything, dictated by conscience for the good of the Army." The service was then proceeded with in the accustomed formula of question and answer, "Wilt thou?" &c., and the promises made on each side were similar to those contained in the service Book of Common Prayer. It should be stated that the Registrar was present, and as the Congress Hall is duly licensed for marriages, and the service was was concluded before the proper official, all the requirements of the Act of Parliament were satisfied. The bride seemed strongly moved in the early part of the ceremony; but the bridegroom took things very calmly, frequently laughing at the "General's" merry little jests which he threw in now and then, with his accustomed vivacity, to brighten things up. Much laughter arose when the ring made its appearance, and the "General," interrupting the service, explained that both he and his son-in-law had "severe conscientious misgivings" as to the wisdom or necessity of using a ring at all. "No one in the Army ought to wear gold or silver at all," said the "General," "and if any of them did so far forget themselves he trusted they would put the things in the poor-box when it came round." As to this ring, "Well, I don't like it, but it conforms to the usages of this benighted country." Then addressing his daughter he said, "Let it be a sign to you when you wear it that you were lawfully married under this flag, as indeed you certainly were, whether you wear it or not!" a sally which amused both bridegroom and audience immensely. Then in more solemn tones the "General" pronounced the pair to be man and wife, "In the the name of God and of the Salvation Army," and gave them his benediction. It should be noted that the bridegroom, obeying the laws that govern the house of Booth, also changed his name, for at the ceremony he was told to and did call himself "Booth-Tucker," just as the husband of the "Marechale"—a powerful, bearded man, with a good singing voice—is called "Booth-Clibborn." Mrs. Booth (senior) having delivered a pathetic address, interrupted only once by an affectionate joke from the "General" touching their own wedding-day, twenty-six years ago alluded to the fact that the feelings of the mother were strong in her heart, and that she at first could not bear to think of parting with her child, but that a sense of duty and sacrifice for the great cause fortified and comforted her. In the course of her remarks she observed that if Christ were to return to earth He would come to the Salvation Army, who would receive Him, as no other body probably would be inclined to accept Him. Then followed the collection for the wedding present, during which process the "Marechal" and her husband sang a pretty hymn, the "Secret it is love," with full orchestral accompaniment. The "General" encouraged the collection, and added in his pleasantest and most amiable way that it was his birthday, and that "he thought he ought to have a birthday present, and that he wished himself many happy returns of the day, as he hoped all those in the hall did." After a few words from the bridegroom the bride came forward, and, beginning with some difficulty, finally burst into a singularly sincere, and at moments startlingly impressive address concerning her own life, and the duty and love she owed to the Army, to her parents, and to her brothers and sisters, at one moment in which her brother, Herbert, stepped out and kissed her, amid cheers. She alluded to the "definite time and definite way of my own conversion," to her training-school, in which she is known as the "Little Mother," and to the work and possible dangers before her. "When the Commissioner," she said, turning towards her bare-footed husband, "first asked me about this thing, I did not quite know what to say"—a statement at which the Salvationists good-naturedly laughed: but the bride went on to state that "it was not India's Commissioner, but the voice of the whole country of India, the cry of the unconverted," that made her take this step and leave her home and her people. She asked for the help of the prayers of all present, and the proceedings, which lasted two hours, were concluded with a prayer by the "General."

Luncheon was subsequently served in the "Temple" and in a large marquee to invited guests and such others as wished to purchase "banquet tickets" at 2s. 6d After the repast, which was of a purely temperance character, the "General" spoke at considerable length on the progress the Army had made in Germany, France—in which they had the offer of a very high-priced headquarters, "which he should very much like to see paid for"—(laughter)—and spoke of the work done in Sweden, Norway, the Diamond Fields, Jamaica—where his officers did gratuitous work as chaplains in the prisons and workhouses—and other countries. The balance of the sum of £6,000 promised to the newly-married pair was made up before the meeting separated, and the "General" stated they would now go on tour in the provinces to raise a second £5,000, and concluded by a combined request for prayers and purses.

In the evening, at seven o'clock, a Great Indian Darbar was held, under the command of Fakir Singh, in which Indian songs and scenes were introduced and addresses delivered. The proceedings on the whole seemed to be characterised by sincerity of a rough sort—especially when the ladies spoke—though marked with a certain "free and easy" sentiment and touches of business-like fun on the "General's" part somewhat at variance with the ideas of those in the community who have been trained to take a graver and more serious view of the ritual attendant on a marriage ceremony.

THE BATTENBERG MARRIAGE PROJECT.

The disagreement between the German Emperor and Empress and Prince Bismarck with respect to the proposed bethrothal of Princess Victoria of Prussia to Prince Alexander of Battenberg has wrought party feeling in the empire to a high pitch. The nation has been unsettled, opinion in Berlin is being prejudiced against England, addresses in support of the Chancellor are being signed, and an uneasy feeling has been created in Austria. The Empress gave an audience to Prince Bismarck on Tuesday, which lasted two hours, and since then there has been a rumour to the effect that the differences between their Majesties and the Chancellor have been disposed of, that the marriage question has been definitively dropped, and that the "Chancellor crisis" may be looked upon as happily ended. The rumour was confirmed by the *Post* in the following words:—"We have received to-day, from a generally well informed source, the news that the intended marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg may now be regarded as abandoned." The correspondent of the *Times*, however, says:—

I have reason to believe that this view of the case is premature to say the least of it, and there seems to be no other justification for it than the vague belief that Tuesday's long interview between the Empress and Prince Bismark is likely to have had a positive result of a favourable nature. The interview lasted nearly two hours, and one can well understand how interesting and dramatic must have been the dialogue between two such skilled and resolute diplomatists. But stone walls tell no tales, and imagination can only conjure up the details of what was beyond doubt an historic meeting of the first order. The length of the interview, however, is unfavourable to the theory that it had a positive issue, and, indeed, I hear from a well-informed quarter that it only resulted in a further postponement of a final decision. This view is borne out by the fact that Prince Bismark drove out to Charlottenburg this afternoon, and had a lengthy conference with the Emperor himself, when it may be supposed that he resumed and reiterated the arguments which failed to bring complete conviction home to the Empress yesterday. Perhaps to-morrow, the birthday of the Princess Victoria, may bring more light upon the issues connected with her ill-fated attachment; but so far at least the probabilities of the case are still shrouded in decided doubt, and the arrival here of Queen Victoria, which now seems to be fixed for about the 23rd inst., is even referred to as the event for which we must wait before the Chancellor crisis is finally disposed of in one way or the other.

The German newspapers persist in throwing out innuendoes that Queen Victoria is interfering in German policy. In an article in the *Cologne Gazette* is the following passage:—

"There is only one will to which the Minister is subordinate, and that is the will of the King, who alone bears the sceptre, Prince Bismarck has for years entertained the idea of retiring from public affairs. His work in public life, which has lasted for more than forty years—a work which could not have been more exciting and more laborious—has naturally left its traces on him. If he did not carry out his intention it must have been his personal attachment to his deceased Sovereign-master which restrained him from doing so. When the Chancellor resolved to continue to serve under the Emperor Frederick, we presume he did so in accordance with a well-defined programme; but it is certain that part of the programme which exists between the Kaiser and Prince Bismarck is that the latter should serve only the King, but no Queen—not even the Queen of England."

The Berlin *Post* contains the following paragraph:—

"In judging the project of a matrimonial alliance between Princess Victoria and Prince Alexander of Battenburg, the fact is important that it is being supported with great zeal by the English Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Sir Robert Morier. It is no secret that this is being done, not only in accordance with instructions he has received from London, but much more in accordance with instructions emanating from Darmstadt.

FEELING IN AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

An uneasy feeling has begun to manifest itself in Vienna (a correspondent says) with regard to the bearings of the German crisis on the interests of Austria-Hungary:

Prince Bismarck's obsequiousness towards Russia has not been witnessed without astonishment by those who considered that the triple alliance was enough to guarantee the peace of Europe without any humiliating concessions to Russia being required from any of the parties to this alliance to make assurance doubly sure. While the spectacle of the Emperor Frederick, sick, sorry, and mortified, is beginning to impress the popular mind strongly, the opinion of political circles dwells anxiously on the question as to how far Prince Bismarck may be disposed to go in his concessions towards a Power which has always shown itself insatiable. The Chancellor seems already to have placed his own dignity above that of his Sovereign; but since he has not hesitated to humiliate the Hohenzollern dynasty before the Czar, it is asked whether he would hesitate in the interests of his policy to humiliate the Governments of countries which are Germany's allies.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

I learn from a thoroughly trustworthy source that the Czar could on no account be induced to regard the proposed wedding in a friendly light, and would be equally offended if Prince Alexander of Battenberg received a high military appointment in Prussia. The Czar regards the Prince as a traitor to his father and himself, and is not likely to change his mind. It appears also that he does not believe that the Emperor Frederick will give his consent to the marriage.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Peterbourg*, alluding to the proposed bethrothal of the Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander of Battenburg, says:—

What is certain is that facts cannot be effaced from the pages of history. Every one knows the causes which alienated from Prince Alexander the confidence of his august protector, and remembers the severe condemnation by the late Emperor William of proceedings which, besides having the character of ingratitude, compromised the peace of Europe. Who would venture to say that the new and high position of Prince Alexander of Battenberg might not rekindle thoughts of a restoration among the leaders of the Bulgarian revolution, and that, in spite of assurances to the contrary, the establishment of tranquillity in the Balkan Peninsula and of the pacific relations among the Powers would not be deferred? The question is how to conciliate these possible consequences with Prince Bismarck's programme and the pacific views and friendly assurances of the Emperor Frederick. We are certain that German policy will know how to weigh these consequences, and to prevent possible dangers to the good relations between the two countries and the maintenance of universal peace.

The *Grashdanin* also perceives danger in the projected alliance. It regards it "as a means whereby England might give the Bulgarian question a hostile aspect for Russia by causing the new renewal of the Prince's candidacy for the Bulgarian throne, and by obtaining from the Sultan the liberation of Bulgaria from its present position of vassalage towards Turkey," and believes that this would produce a state of things fraught with international conflict. It therefore approves Prince Bismarck's opposition to the bethrothal. The *Moscow Gazette* publishes a strongly worded article against Prince Bismarck, in which it characterizes the Imperial Chancellor's action in the matter as another unsuccessful stratagem on his part. After declaring that the Russian Government will persist in its present attitude as regards Bulgarian and foreign affairs generally, that journal says:—"Russia will lose nothing if the marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg liberates Europe from Prince Bismarck's tyranny."

It is curious to see, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* remarks, that Prince Bismarck is now energetically defended by the same Russians papers which have been for a long time among his most declared adversaries. The *Novoe Vremya*, for instance, reproaches the Austrian papers for want of tact in their attacks upon the Chancellor, and for a lack of political penetration in not seeing that he has encouraged Austria in her policy in the Balkan Peninsula only to compel Russia to return to her ancient friendship with Germany.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

THE DORDOGNE QUESTION.

General Boulanger is the hero of the day in France. On Sunday, April 8, he was returned as deputy for the Dordogne, and on Monday he issued an address of thanks to the electors for their "great act of reparation," saying:—

Every one will perceive that it is no question here of any one man, but of the country's dignity and future. It will be known that the Dordogne is not disposed to allow itself to be confiscated by a Parliament whose sterility and impotence would end by making the republic the mock of Europe. Your vote confirms the necessity for a dissolution of the Chamber and a revision of the Constitution. Universal suffrage is our master, and it is intolerable that discredited politicians should presume to make it their servant. The effect produced by the election is immense. I did not solicit your suffrages, and I have undertaken to accept the candidacy for the representation of the Department of the Nord. On Sunday next the votes of the Nord will be added to your own in a fresh and significant protest. You will transfer your suffrages, upholding like myself a national and Republican policy, without paltering and without weakness. The hour has come in which all Frenchmen, without distinction of territory or province, should unitedly pursue one sole idea, one sole end—the greatness of the country.

The General's victory in the Dordogne was certainly remarkable. He polled some 59,000 votes against the 35,000 given to the Opportunist candidate, and as the remaining votes thrown away on outsiders only amounted to 4,000, the majority was an absolute one. The result is the more striking because General Boulanger was not openly a candidate. He took no part in the election, and the electors were merely asked by his friends to vote for the General in order to strengthen his hand and mortify the serious candidates. In the Aude he only polled 8,000 against 25,000 for a Radical and 18,000 for a Moderate. In the Aisne he obtained three weeks ago a majority, but not a sufficiently large majority to avoid the necessity of a second ballot. In the interval, however, he withdrew in favour of M. Doumer, a Radical whom he has taken under his wing. The result of the second ballot was that General Boulanger received next to no votes in his own name, but his *protégee* was elected by a considerable majority.

BOULANGER'S INFLUENCE.

Moderate men of all parties in France are now (says the *Daily Telegrayh's* correspondent) in a state of serious perplexity and alarm. They see the name of General Boulanger hailed with the utmost enthusiasm in all the departments in which elections have lately come off or are to take place, and they are at their wits' end to devise a remedy for what they are unanimous in regarding as a peril to the republic. There is not a shadow of doubt that General Boulanger's hold on the masses was grievously under-estimated by the Government, which imagined that by inflicting severe disgrace upon him, and depriving him of his sword, it would ruin him altogether. In short, it has come to this—that the Moderates, who have been at the helm of the State for years, are now compelled to admit that they may not be able to stem the growing torrent. Meanwhile, the General, with his usual good fortune, has again "scored."

THE BOULANGER DESPATCHES.

The publication of the famous despatches alleged to have been exchanged between General Boulanger and his friend Comte Dillon was discussed at a Cabinet Council held under M. Carnot's presidency, and it was decided that a searching investigation should at once be set on foot. The Minister of Justice has already directed M. Levasseur, one of the examining magistrates, to inquire into the matter. General Boulanger and his friend Comte Dillon are highly indignant. They ask what foreign countries will think of such an abuse, and declare that gross blunders have been made in deciphering the despatches. General Boulanger says that he would have lodged a formal complaint had Comte Dillon not done so, and he described his adversaries as "panic-stricken," and states that they have completely lost their heads.

An article from the pen of M. Spuller appears in the *La Republique Francaise*, in which the writer says that, since General Boulanger has declared that there was a duel between himself and Parliament, the latter should take up the challenge; and that, since it is now evident that the agitation is not merely a superficial and transient one, but an organized attack on the country's institutions, it is the duty of the Cabinet to propose to the Chambers legislation for the protection and defence of the Republic.

THE INDIAN GOLD FIELDS.

It will be remembered, says the *Economist*, that in 1879 the late Mr. Brough Smyth was engaged by the Indian Government to report upon the gold-bearing reefs of Southern India. Mr. Brough Smyth's reputation as a geologist stood very high, and his report, sanguine as it was in its description of the auriferous deposits of the districts inspected, and in its estimate of working cost, was looked upon as nothing short of a revelation. The owners of properties traversed, or supposed to be traversed, by gold-bearing reefs, lost no time in seeking purchasers in England and Scotland, and company followed company in such rapid succession that within a couple of years of the date of Mr. Brough Smyth's report, nearly forty companies had been successfully floated for gold-mining in India, the nominal capital reaching an aggregate amount of about four and a-half millions sterling. Of this sum, probably two-thirds in cash and shares went to the vendors, leaving, roughly, a million and a-half for working capital. The rate of progress has been so slow, as all accounts until quite recently, that the margin of working capital has proved wholly inadequate in the great majority of cases, and it has been necessary again and again to raise further funds, so that from first to last, between 5 and 6 millions sterling has been absorbed by the industry, and it must be admitted that the results of this outlay have been exceedingly unsatisfactory up to the present time, for only one company has ever paid a dividend out of working profits. That company is the Mysore, which started in the summer of 1880, commenced to pay dividends a couple of years ago, and has since divided 6s. a share, or a total of £45,000 on a capital of £150,000, the dividend representing rather less than a third of the amount realised for the gold raised from the property. The Mysore Company made its first return in July, 1884, and from that time until the end of February of the present year 25,300 tons of ore have been crushed, yielding 39,384 ounces of gold, or rather over an ounce-and-a-half to the ton of ore. From the autumn of 1885, until the close of 18 6, the percentage of yield was much higher, but last year the average was barely an ounce to the ton. The February return, however, showed an improvement, and what is lacked in quality is being made up for in quantity, the returns for the last six months having been considerably larger than for any previous half-year. It is satisfactory to observe also, that in the whole of the thirty-five shafts which are being sunk in the Mysore and neighbouring properties, gold is being found in larger or smaller quantities. The greatest depth so far attained is about 450 feet, which is a very shallow depth compared with the workings in the richest Australian mines. The Nundydroog Mine comes second to the Mysore in point of development. There he greatest depth attained is 340 feet, and quartz of a very rich yield is being met with, assaying up to six ounces to the ton. The total production of the Nundydroog Mine, up to the end of February, has been 2,528 ounces of gold from 1,380 tons of quartz or nearly 2 ounces to the ton; and the yield promises to be largely increased as the mine is opened out. In the Oregum property, which separates Mysore from Nundydroog, rich quartz is also being found; but no regular returns have yet been made. The Balaghat Mine, the first taken in hand by local adventurers, has lately entered the productive list. In the quarter ended February, 607 ounces of gold were obtained from 200 tons of quartz, or just over 3 ounces to the ton; while a picked specimen of 10 lbs gave at the rate of over 38 ounces of gold, and 3 ounces of silver to the ton. Two or three other of the properties in the Mysore district are beginning to crush regularly; but the mines in the Wynaad district, upon which Mr. Brough Smith spoke in such glowing terms, have as yet done little to justify the amount expended in their development. Some exceedingly rich specimens have been found, and the ground is much softer and easier to work than in the Mysore district, but auriferous deposits seem to be very sparsely distributed. Up to the present time, the Indian mines have yielded about 45,000 ounces of gold, or say, roughly, £150,000 worth. This is not much for an outlay of four-and-a-half millions, a great part of which, however, has been sunk in properties which have since been absolutely abandoned. For the three months ended with February last, however, the yield of the three mines which make regular returns amounted to 6,568 ounces of gold, or at the rate of over 26,000 ounces per annum, and as some of the other properties appear to be on the eve of giving results, it is not improbable that the gold production of Southern India in the current year will exceed 30,000 ounces.

THE HEALTH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The *Standard's* correspondent says:—I am again assured from a well-informed source that the report of an increase of the swelling is happily unfounded, and that Sir Morell Mackenzie lately said that he "hoped the Emperor's life would long be spared." This is also the growing opinion among some of the most eminent German physicians. Professor von Recklinghausen, of Strasburg, whom Sir Morell Mackenzie wished to attend the great consultation at San Remo recently, said that while the Emperor's malady is indeed very dangerous, at the same time, if the reports published in the medical journals are correct, no physician in the world can positively, declare it to be cancer. Professor Virchow is known to be of the same opinion. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent writes:—

Another testimony of gratitude was received to-day by the English specialist. Professor von Hofman called on him, primarily with the object of expressing to him his thanks in his own name and that of hundreds of other German savants for having, humanly speaking, kept the Kaiser alive to this date. The opinion, the learned professor said, of thousands of his fellow-countrymen was that, had the operation of the extirpation even of half the larynx been performed last May, the Kaiser would in all likelihood have only survived a week at most. Owing to a mistake in some English papers the idea got about that Sir Morrell Mackenzie's silver wedding was to-day. A pretty basket of flowers was sent to him by an admirer in Breslau. From the handle hung three ribbons. On the centre one, which is yellow, is Sir Morrell's monogram, embroidered in silver with to-day's date and that of his future golden wedding; hence the colour and embroidered twigs of myrtle in silver-green and gold. On the right-hand ribbon, which is red, there is a photograph of the Kaiser, surmounted by an imperial crown embroidered on it; and on the left-hand one, which is blue, a similarly surmounted photograph of the Kaiserin. The papers all attribute this attention to her Majesty; but this is incorrect, as the Kaiserin knows that the festival abovementioned falls on the 15th inst., and not to-day.

The German Emperor has conferred upon Sir Morrell Mackenzie the Cross with the Collar and Star of the Hohenzollern Order, and upon Mr. Mark Hovell the Second Class of the Crown Order. In conferring the decoration on Sir Morrell, his Majesty said to him:

When you first came to Berlin I had confidence in you because you were recommended to me by my German doctors; but I have learned to appreciate your skill myself. I have much pleasure in giving you this Order, in recognition of your valuable services and in remembrance of my accession to the throne.

His Majesty had already written to Queen Victoria to ask her to give permission to Sir Morrell Mackenzie and Mr. Hovell to receive and wear these Orders. The feeling towards the English specialist is, it is stated, veering round again in Berlin. There is a growing desire in learned and scientific circles in the capital to make his acquaintance.

THE LATE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL.

Mr. Cecil Bendall writes to the *Athenæum* from the British Museum:—Readers of the *Athenæum*, interested in Oriental archæology, will hear with regret of the death of Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, Hon. Ph. D. of Leyden, and member of the Royal Asiatic Society. The deceased pandit was in many ways a remarkable man. He was a Cutch Brahman, and was trained in archæology under the late Dr. Bhau Daji. Though a profound Sanskrit scholar, he was sufficiently versed in Western knowledge to be able to decipher Greek coins, and on his visit to Nepal some years ago—the chief results of which he published in the *Indian Antiquary*—he took with him, and most profitably employed, a photographic camera. He was a man of the most genial, kindly, and helpful disposition. His house, which I have several times visited, near the Valkeshvar Temple, Bombay, contains an extensive collection of antiquities and some MSS. There is a most interesting description of it and its surroundings in the second chapter of my friend Count de Gubernatis's work on India noticed in your last issue. As a matter of public interest, I venture to subjoin the following extract from a letter addressed by him to me on February 6th last:

"I have in my will presented my coins and inscriptions to the British Museum after my death; your being there gives me good hopes..... You will find some valuable things..... especially coins of the Indian Kshatrapas, Andhra, Oojein, and Tripuri coins." It is to be hoped that the pandit's family as well as the Bombay civil authorities will see that the directions of the deceased in favour of the national collection are carried out.

HIGH COURT.—May 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

16-87—Pestonji and R—Mulji Geega and others vs Pootlibai and another—Mulji, B B—Part heard.

17-87—Payne, G. and S.—Devebai, widow vs Jara Higady Naran—Little, S. F. and N.

10-87—Pestonji and R.—Nanubai vs Kisservahoo—Jefferson, B. and D.

To vary Commissioner's report

9-80—Chalk, W. and S.—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath.—Little S. F. and N.

Long Cause.

418-87—Balkrishna and D.—Harkoji Shrawan vs Framji Burjorji and others.—Ardesir, H. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

To be heard in Chambers.

113-88—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Jamsetji Nussorwanji Moolla vs Govind Ramji Golay.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

295-23,774 of 87—Jefferson, B and D—Currumchund Premchund vs The M M Mody & Co—Pestonji, and R—(S C C Suit).—Part heard.

205-87—Chalk, W and S—Mangaldas Tapidas vs Khoja Goolamhoosen Vazir—Wadia and G—Part heard.

463-85—Little, S. F. and N.—L. A. Wallace and others vs. Meghbai—Hore, C. and B.—Part-heard.

51-4,890 of 1888—Bomonji and H.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co vs. W. T. Lamb—Macfarlane, E and H.—(S. C. C. Suit.)

451-87—Janardhun G—Vinayek Jankidas vs Anandrao Babaji and others—Mirza, H K, J C Cama.—In person.

397-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimji Dayal and others vs A Toussaint and another—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

491-87—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jewandas Elji Sewji vs Khanumal Chandwani and others.—Part-heard.

107-88—Hore, C. and B—Damodher Mayachund and another. vs Adurji Dorabji Ghaswalla and another.—Pestonji and R.—Part heard.

54-88—Little, S. F. and N.—The Ripon Planting Co. vs C. H. Strutt.

106-88—Hore, C. and B.—Vithaldas Mugonlal vs Adurji Dorabji Ghaswalla and others.—Pestonji and R.

163-88—Mirza, H.K.—Beharilal Doorgads vs Devechund Balkisson.

Long Causes.

57-88—Payne, G. and S.—Hussambhoy Visram vs. Ebrahimbhoy Karmalibhoy.—Mansuklal and D. (S. C.)

200-87—Tyabji, and D.—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another.—Ardesir, H. and D.

63-88—Little, S. F. and N.—Cassum Soomar vs. Ebrahim Soomar and others.—Macfarlane, E. and H.

17-88—Mansuklal and D.—Ruttonsey Lalji and another vs. Parshotum Govindji—Hore, C. and B.

522-87—Ardesir, H. and D.—Punalal Punumchund, Jeweller, vs. Marcks and Co., Ld.—Hore, C and B.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* heard the following from a friend in Budapest. A few days ago, the new Bishop of Waitzen, in Hungary, was sitting at dinner in his own house with seven friends, when, all at once, a small dog belonging to him ran up and seizing the tail of his coat, tried to pull him towards his bed-room door, which opened into the dining-room. At first he drove the animal away, but it whined piteously, and his guests advised him to see what it wanted. The bed-room door was thrown open, and by the light from the dining-room the Bishop and his friends discovered a man hidden under the bed armed with a large knife. He was dragged out, and made to confess that he had escaped from the town gaol and was bent on robbery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Linda, 1,597 tons, Captain J O'Neill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, empty.

The s s Strathearn, 1,854 tons, Captain L White, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The s.s.Aspatria, 1,920 tons Captain G Veale, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and with Messrs. Ward and Dunsford, cabin, and four deck passengers.

The s s Dago, 1,239 tons, Captain E E Corner, arrived in port on Sunday evening from Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Williams, and two children as cabin and one deck, passengers.

The s s Accomac, 1,629 tons, Captain G Windeore from Cardiff (March 27), arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, with a cargo of 2,789 tons coals, for the G I P Railway Company. She is consigned to her Captain.

The s s Foyle, 1,584 tons, Captain H Gasson, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Gordon, the Misses Prescott and Scroggie, and Messrs Swan, Wilson, and Graham.

The Austro-Hungarian steamer Poseidon, 2,510 tons, Captain S Mersa, from Honkong (April 11), arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with a general cargo, and Mr MacGeorge, and Mr Sufor cabin, and four deck, passengers.

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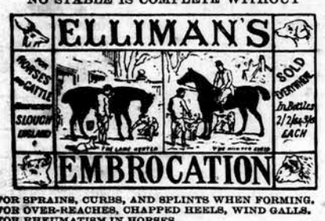

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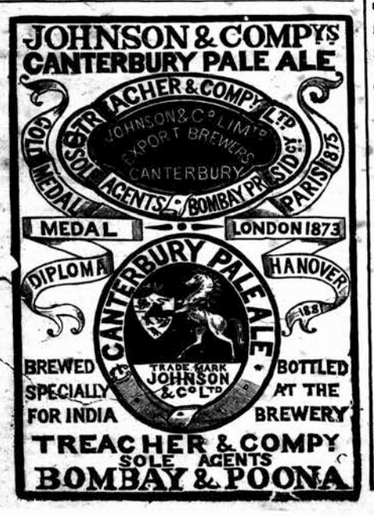

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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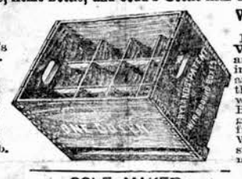

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LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

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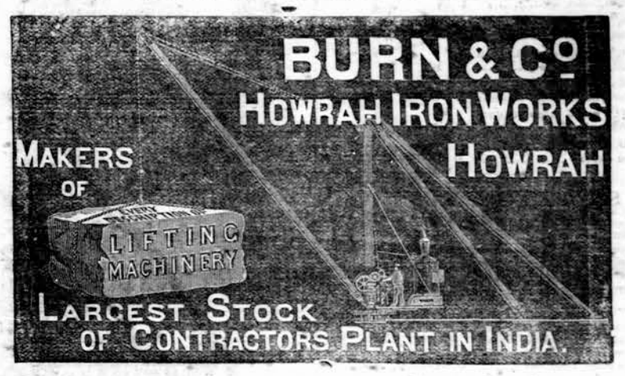

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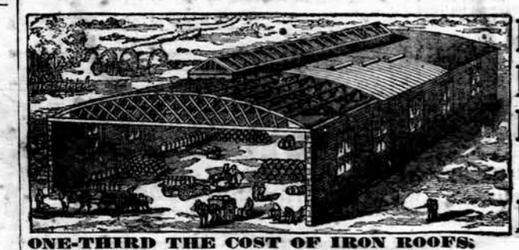

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ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS. MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER. CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE. THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF. THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

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In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet of great interest to all men, explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Per Book Post for 3d.; in plain envelope sealed 1s. 3d. or 14 Annas. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 265, High Holborn, London, W.C.

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Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

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